INSURANCE

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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE

Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.

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FREEDOM OF INDIA AN INTERNATIONAL ISSUE.

SWARAJ-THE PROBLEM OF BREAD.

Economic Exploitation Ro ot Cause Of Poverty.

JOIN THE CONGRESS IN THE COMING FIGHT.

Jawaharlal's Appeal To Workers.

"The problem of Swaraj to India is the problem of bread. We want Swaraj in order to improve the economic condition of the workers who are practically starving to-day." In these words Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, appealed to the workers to join forces with the Congress fight for independence, addressing a huge meeting of workers at the Esplanade Maidan on Tuesday evening. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to express sympathy with the strike of the G. I. P. Railway workers. Among those present were Dr. Hardikar, Dr. Choksy aund Mr. F. J. Ginwalla.

A CLEAR PROOF.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, who presided over the meeting, said that the spontaneous welcome accorded to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru by every class and community in Bombay was an indication that they were prepared to follow the Congress lead. It had been said that the merchant community in Bombay was not in favour of independence, but at a meeting addressed by Pandit Jawharlal the previous night at Mandvi they had clearly demonstrated that they would wholeheartedly support the fight that would be launched by Mahatma Gandhi against the present Government. Every Indian who wanted to throw away the yoke of foreign domination, whether he be a worker or a merchant, must join the Congress in the coming struggle.

Continuing, the speaker said that the meeting had been called to express the sympathy of the citizens of Bombay in the righteous struggle of the G. I. P. Railway workers against the authorities. The aim of the Indian National Congress was to improve the miserable condition of the workers, and every worker must come under its wing and help the struggle which it will launch. He then called upon Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to address the meeting on "The Congress and Labour."

THE ONLY SOLUTION.

The Congress President received an ovation when he rose to speak. He started by saying that Swaraj was the only solution of the problem of bread which faced millions of people in this country. Poverty was patent to every Indian whether he was a worker, a businessman or a merchant. The real cause of this poverty, he said, was the incessant economic exploitation of the people by a foreign Government. They all knew how by the stroke of pen the Government had changed the exchange ratio which had caused devasting trade depression throughout the whole of the country. The Congress sought to stop this exploitation by launching a campaign for Complete Independence.

SWARAJ—PROBLEM OF BREAD.

The Trade Union Movement, he said, was only a phase of the general awakening in the country. A change of the present system of Government which held them under economic and political bondage was the only remedy for improving the conditions of labour. Unless therefore, the present system of Government was changed a worker will not secure his rights. Swaraj, he said, was the problem of bread to them, and it was futile for one to say "Wait for ten years more." "If a hunger-striken man comes to you and asks for food, will you say "you will get food alright, but wait for two years," he asked?

JOIN THE CONGRESS.

Pandit Jawaharlal appealed to the workers to join the Congress in the fight it will lauch to win independence. That was the path for them to secure their rights. They must whole-heartedly plunge themselves in it and become soldiers of the land. Freedom of India was not only a national question but it involved international issues. India in bondage was responsible for the enslavement of other nations. They all knew why Egypt was denied freedom. The British did not want a foreign nation on the high-way to India.

Alluding to the strike of the G. I. P. Railway workers, he said that he had carefully studied every demand they had made and had come to the conclusion that they were neither extravagant nor unjustifiable. He had the fullest sympathy with the cause of the strikers, and would appeal to the public of Bombay to help the strike by every means The strikers had explored all avenues of getting their grievances redressed, but the authorities had turned a deaf ear to their demands. Strike was the last and legitimate weapon in their hands and Panditji was convinced that the Union of the G. I. P. Railway workers was forced to declare strike on account of the callous attitude of the railway authorities.

CARRY ON STRUGGLE BRAVELY.

He would ask the workers to carry on the struggle bravely. "Remember," he said, "if you sustain a defeat in this fight it is a defeat for the Trade Union Movement as a whole." The Congress had the fullest sympathy with the strikers, and it was the duty of every Congressman to assist the strikers financially.

Proceeding, Pandit Jawaharlal said that the workers must regard the fight of the Congress as their own. He recalled the prominent part taken by the public of Bombay in the Non-Co-operation struggle. Bombay had a brilliant record of national service to its credit, and he appealed to them to take their due share in the coming struggle. Some British statesmen thought that if Mahatma Gandhi was arrested the whole movement of Civil Resistence would crumble down. It was for the Indian manhood to accept this challenge, and show to the world that if Mahatma was arrested there were millions of young men to take his place and guide the movement.

In conclusion, the Congress President reiterated that the Congress stood for the liberation of millions of oppressed masses as well as the exploited classes.

FORMIDABLE TASK AHEAD.

Dr. Hardikar joined the appeal of the previous speaker in asking for the co-operation of the workers in the campaign of Civil Resistence. The task before them was not an easy one. They should have to raise armies of national soldiers to lead the attack in an organised manner. Discipline should be the keynote of their fight, and he asked them to train themselves under it.

The following resolution moved from the chair was unanimously passed:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. reiterates its opinion that the demands of the workers of the G. I. P. Railway who have been compelled to declare the present general strike as modest, reasonable and legitimate. This public meeting views with admiration the exemplary manner in which the workers are carryng on the struggle for justice, and assures them full support and appeals to the generous public to help them in all ways."

INDIA'S SPLENDID RESPONSE.

—:o:—

To The Call Of Gandhiji

VIDYAPITH STUDENTS JOINING

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb 18.

It is understood that Mahatmaji has received many letters from persons in various provinces expressing their readiness to join as volunteers and asking their names to be enlisted.

The students of Gujarat Vidyapith are asked by Kaka Kalelkar to be ready for struggle or vacate the Vidyapith. It is understood that all have shown their readiness to join. A meeting of No-changers with Mahatmaji sits today in the Ashram.

CALCUTTA REACTIONARIES BUSY.

—:o:—

Working Against Independence

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

"The Advance" understands that a Committee of Co-operation with the European Association has been formed with Mr. S. N. Mullick, ex-member, India Council as President for propaganda against the Independence campaign. It is reported a paper with two lacks capital will be started and paid lecturers will be appointed to approach the masses.—Free Press.

U. P. Congress Committee.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 18.

An urgent meeting of the United Provinces Congress Committee will be held at Allahavad on the 26th February when the present political situation will be discussed in the light of the recent resolutions of the Congress Working Committee and decisions will be taken regarding future work in the Provinces.—A. P.

SOLDIERS OF FREEDOM!

Grim But Joyful Struggle Awaits You.

JAWAHARLAL'S APPEAL.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, has issued the following message.

Again the nation has to face a great struggle for freedom, a grim struggle and a difficult one, but none the less a joyful one. For the prize in front of us is none other than of the Indian people. What part will the Seva Dal play in this good fight? Surely they will be of the vanguard carrying proudly the tri-colour standard of freedom to the citadal so long occupied by the foreigner. It was for this that the Seva Dal was started; for this that we have laboured and trained quietly and without ostentation these many years. The time has come and the hour of trial is on us. Who comes forward with faith and courage in his heart and joy on his countenance?

The volunteers of the Seva Dal are the soldiers of freedom. To them has come the high honour of serving their country at a great moment of her destiny. May they ever remember that they have the country's honour in their keeping and do nothing to tarnish or sully t. They desire no leadership but service and sacrifice. Perfect discipline must be their motto.

All Seva Dal branches should improve their organisation and enroll and train members. Those members who voluntarily desire to take the pledge of civil disobedince should do so, but there should be absolutely no compulsion in the matter. Let everyone weigh for himself or herself the consequences and having come to a decision stick to it.

Sen Gupta At Rangoon.

—:o:—

RANGOON, Feb. 18.

Sjt. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta and Mrs. Sen Gupta who are on their way from Singapore to Calcutta arrived here this morning and was received at the wharf by a large number of people. Mr. N. C. Sen, Barrister garlanded them on board the steamer. They then drove to the residence of Mr. S. N. Sen.

Throughout the route, the public welcomed and garlanded them profusely. A public address by the citizens will be presented to them tomorrow, on Thursday clubs and associations will present them with addresses and on Friday evening a garden party will be given them by the citizens They will leave for Calcutta on Saturday.—Free Press.

TAGORE GOING TO EUROPE

—:o:—

For Reasons Of Health.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

"Liberty" understands Dr. Rabindranath Tagore will sail to England by the next available boat for reasons of health accompanied by his son and daughter-in-law. The poet contemplates touring the Continent later.—Free Press.

The New Zealand aviators Piper and Kaye, who are on a flight to Australia in which they hope to break the present record for the England-Australia flight, left Basra on Tuesday morning for Jask. They are expected at Karachi on Wednesday afternoon 19th after a short halt at Pasni.—A. P.

TARIFF TRUCE CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Unfortunate Effect If It Breaks Down.

FRENCH DELEGATES LEAVE FOR PARIS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Geneva.—In consequence of M. Tardieu's resignation, two principal French delegates to the Tariff Truce Conference are leaving for Paris.

Mr. William Graham, in a speech at the Conference to-day, urged a truce of two or three years, laying stress on the unfortunate effect that would be produced on world tariffs if the Conference broke down.—Reuter.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

—:o:—

Country Pledged To Stand By Mahatmaji.

MADRAS, Feb. 17.

"That the country is bound in honour to stand by Mahatma Gandhi and his civil resisters, is the opinion expressed by the Nationalist Press in Madras so far, commenting on the Congress Working Committee's decision.

The "Hindu," commenting on the subject says: Every Nationalist in this country whether he agrees with the present decision of Mahatmaji or not, will in honour feel bound to resist to the utmost in his power anything that savours even remotely of persecution of those who are prepared to lay down their lives in the cause of the country at this hour of crisis. The paper points out that definite responsibility rests on those sections of opinion in this country who still believe that 'modus vivendi' for securing for India freedom she wants, can be found in a free and honourable co-operation between England and India.

Continuing the paper administers a serious warning to the Labour Government that if it does not want to add one more chapter to that dismal record and perhaps the most fateful, they should lose no time in declaring their readiness to negotiate with India's leaders under conditions laid down in the Delhi leaders' manifesto.

The "Swarajya" commenting of the Working Committee's decisions says: It is a distinct call to the nation to prepare itself and be ready for sacrifice. This is a grim struggle and bound to be a prolonged one. There will be no parallel to this in the world.—Free Press.

KHANS FOUND GUILTY.

—:o:—

But Judgment Not Pronounced

PESHAWAR, Feb. 18.

A report has been received that the trial of General Mahmud Khan and Sardar Mohamed Wali Khan has concluded. The Tribunal has found them guilty. No orders have been passed yet by Nadir Shah.—A. P.

Mill Strike At Papanasam.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Feb. 18.

In connection with the Harvey mill strike at Papanasam, representatives of different Labour Unions in Madras, at a meeting, adopted a resolution unanimously supporting the demand of the strikers for the appointment of a court of enquiry by the local Government. The strike continues.—A. P.

New Plane Records.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Paris.—Airmen Costes and Codos have beaten world's records for distance, endurance and speed with one ton load. They remained aloft for eighteen hours and one minute and covered 20.34 miles. —Reuter.

WHAT BREEDS BOLSHEVISM.

Disregard Of Peasants' Interests.

GOVT. POLICY COMES UNDER A LASH.

Drastic Retrenchment In Expenditure Urged.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sitting on Tuesday afternoon and proceeded with the general discussion of the budget estimates for the current year. The question hour is anything but lively during this session as with the Congress Members the sting of interpellations has disappeared.

Very few supplemantary questions are asked and they only evoke stereo-typed answers from the Government benches. Yesterday's question list was disposed of in less than half an hour.

DISAPPOINTING BUDGET.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai (Kaira) made a vigorous attack against the budget, and characterised it as quite disappointing and extravagant. It should, he went on to say, the callousness and obstinacy of Government. The present wishy-washy policy adopted by Government was not calculated to mend matters. What was required was a drastic retrenchment in every branch of expenditure. Only when Government would come forward to reduce the cost of the administration, the Presidency would revert back to its former financial stability.

A LEAN YEAR.

Mr. N. R. Gujal (Poona) saw no reason to be optimistic about the new budget which, he said, was based on the legacies of the previous budgets. He was afraid the receipts from Land Revenue as estimated in the budget would not be realized durng the year as the year threatened to be a lean year to the cultivators in most parts of the Presidency.

Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants' Chamber) observed that it was now possible for them to take a review of the financial position of the Presidency for the last ten years as the budget presented to the House was perhaps the last budget of the present instalment of Reforms. He thought that ten years was a sufficient period to assess what the Reform Council had been able to achieve. The economic condition of the Presidency was, in his opinion, an unmistakable criterion of its most unsatisfactory financial condition.

GOVERNMENT'S FOLLIES.

Government were now showing signs that they were conscious of their financial follies. As long back as 1924, he (speaker) had brought a resolution for closing down the Development Department and yet Government refused to do so for all these years merely out of obstinacy.

Proceeding, the speaker maintained that the policy of Government of India was the root cause of the decay of the industry of this country. That decay was not going to stop for another two or three years. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce that met at Delhi only recently had given a very serious warning to Government of India in respect of the latter's economic policy.

GANDHIJI'S CHARGES.

He then referred to the three important points made by Mahatma Gandhi in one of the issues of "Young India" in regard to the economic condition of the country and asked the Finance Member to answer the charges which Gandhiji had made against the British Administration. The Government, he asserted, had brought this Presidency to ruin. They stood charged with reckless squandering of the finances of the Presidency.

Sooner or later they would have to answer that charge. The only remedy under the circumstances to prevent the Presidency from going to bankruptcy was to bring about a drastic retrenchment in the expenditure on administration. As a modest beginning, they must begin this year with a cut of 30 lakhs in the expenditure.

A DUTY.

It was the solemn duty of every representative of the Presidency in the House to unite in an effective contribution to force the Government if it did not yield on its own accord to effect a cut of at least 30 lakhs on the expenditure side.

BOLSHEVISM COMING.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad) observed that this year was even worse than the last in the matter of their finances. The Government's callousness towards the interests of poor peasantry had not abated in the least. The plight of cultivators had reached its extreme limit. If the Government continued, in the same reckless fashon, to harass the cultivator, the only result would be that "Bolshevism" would be coming nearer and nearer to India. It was time that Government took stock of the situation and mended their ways in their own interests.

INTEREST CHARGES.

Mr. L. M. Deshpande (Satara) pointed out that the interest charges on capital loans showed a very heavy increase during the last few years. It was not true, he said, that the land revenue income was decreasing. In fact, it was steadily increasing year after year.

HELP RURAL AREAS.

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik (Surat) urged reduction in the salaries and submitted that Government should be run on commercial lines. He contended that as a large portion of their revenue was raised from land assessment, the rural areas should have the proportionate benefit. He regretted that the nation-building departments had been left in the same starving condition as before. He particularly pleaded for the extension of primary education in its application to the rural areas.

DISMISS BODYGUARDS.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani (Surat District) also contended that the rural areas did not get the adequate benefits of the heavy land revenue that they were paying. He, however, submitted that the Finance Member had tried his best to balance his budget. He believed that there was yet sufficient, scope for retrenchment which was absolutely necessary in view of the increasing liabilities of Government. He failed to un-

(Continued on page 7.)

FREE AC CIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

STOCKS & SHARES

Rather Steady Market.

SCATTERED BUYING.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

The Share Market ruled rather steady with scattered buying. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 656 and after declining to Rs. 652 prices gradually improved and closed at Rs. 663-12. Century opened at Rs. 227 and advanced to Rs. 231-14. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 486 and after declining to Rs. 483 advanced to Rs. 490. Swadeshi shares opened at Rs. 318 and after declining to Rs. 313 recovered to Rs. 318. There was good demand for Tata Steel shares.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Bombay Dyeing 656, 52, 60, 62, 61, 63-2.
Century 227, 31-14.
Colaba 118.
Crescent 62.
Fazul 486, 87, 83, 90, 87, 90.
Indore 328.
Madhowji N 14-8
Nagpur 400, 2, 3.
New Great 111.
Pearl 220, 13, 20, 17.
Simplex N 29-6.
Swadeshi 318, 13, 18.
Burma 661, 60, 63.
Hydro 1076, 71, 80.
Tram 128.
Deff. 301, 300, 309-6.
Ord. 46-8, 45-12, 47-2, 47-12, 47-6.
Bundi 16-6.
Indian 223, 26, 28.
Katni Ord. 174-6.
Alcock 241, 45.

Defds. opened at Rs. 301 and gradually advanced to Rs. 309-6. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 46-8 and after declining to Rs. 45-12 closed at Rs. 47-6. The market is awaiting the budget and there seems less disposition to operate.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 300
Apollo 50, nil 2.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (100) 15y 165.
Bharat 100 nil, 67-8.
Bombay Cotton (50) nil 120
Bombay Dyeing (250) 50 658/12
Bombay Industrial (20). 1-12.
Bradbury (200) nil 140.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil 20.
Central India 100, 403/12
Century 100, 31/4
Colaba Land 118/12
Fazulbhoy 250, 490
Crescent 100, 62-8.
Currimbhoy 80.
Dawn 250, 425
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-5-0.
Ebrahim Pabaney 250, 80.
Edward Sassoon 100 200 nil 60
Elphinstone 100 5-8.
Finlay 100, 10y, 80.
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 150
Gokak 100, 146-4
Gold Mohur 100 nil 95
Hindustan 100, 65 100, 1,495.
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100, 80.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 950.
Indore Malwa 100, 328/12 xd.
Jamshed 250 nil 18.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000. 100y 1700.
Kohinoor 100 127/8
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2200
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 207
Laxmi Cotton (1000) 30 nil 1250
Maneckji 1,000 207 950
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 300.
Mathradas 50 nil. 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil, 40
Minerva 100, nil 75.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75
Mysore (50) p.c. 4 125
New City Bombay 50.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 111-4.
Osmanshahi 35 3y 52.
Pearl 250, 217/8
Phoenix 100, 285.
Premier 10. nil, 1.
Sassoon Cotton 100, nil 4-14.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills 40 52-8.
Simplex 150 27-8.
Sholapur 1000, 1,625.
Sir Shapurjee Baruchs 100 nil 5.
Swadeshi 10, 318/12
Tata Mill 25, nil. 27.
Vishnu Cotton 1000, 2125
Western India Spinning 1,000 790

BANKS.

Bank of India 50 2/8 92/8
Baroda 50 3 77
Central 25, 16
Eastern £5 xd., 75-8.
Imperial Bank 500, 1280
Imperial Contributory 125 nil 318/12
Union 5/11 3-1
P. & O. Bank £10, 10/, 12/
CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.
Bundi Portland 10-0-0 nil xd.
xd. 16.
Gwalior Cement 10, 30.
Central India Mining 3/2.
Indian Cement 230.
Punjab Cement 10, 0/8/0 10/14.
Shahabad Cement 10y 147/8.
Shivrajpur 20 2y xd. 12-4.
United Cement 100 5y. 51-8.
Katni Ord. 175.
Katni Def. 660

RAILWAYS

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 770.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f. xd. 113-116
Central Provinces 86.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 95.
Gujarat 100, 2/4/8, 77
Hoshiarpur Doab 4/12/6 78.
Larkhana 100 1f 89
Mandra Bhon 90, 1/15/21 65.
Mymensingh 100, 2/11/61, 85.
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 81 82.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 88.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 60.
Tapti Valley xd. 650
Upper Sind 100 nil 76.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100. 7 8y. 122/8.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd. 123/12.
Andhra Valley Ord (1000) xd. 625.
Bombay Tram Ord. 128/12
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 40 1080
Tata Power 1050, nil. 450
Karachi Electricity 100 0/41. 140
Poona Electricity 100 1y. 135.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 xd. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17.81 212/8
Manmad Manufacturing (250) 260.
New Berar 500 70y 845
New Mofussil 400 407 491-4.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U P 500 30y 480.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10. nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 17/4y 30.
Empire of India Life 100. 30 1720
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 15/8/2
New India Assurance (10) 17
Oriental Government Security Life 100, 1,850.
Vulcan 100 03/0y xd. 5/2
Industrial & Prudential 6 9-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 6, 245.
Attock Oil 1 nil, 20
Belapur Co. 50, nil 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 171/4
Burma Uganda 12 nil, 22.
Burma F. Corpporation 663/12
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10 xd.
Jost Engineering 50 181-4
Kemp 200 15 185
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 36/4
Scindia Steam 7/11
Tata Construction xd. 30.
Tata Iron Ord. 47/6
Tata Iron Def. 309/6
Bombay Telephone 50 1y. 51
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 100 102-8.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (b. F 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 101
Tata Hydro Def. 105.
Tata Steel B 7 p.c. 97
Tata Power 7-1/2 99
Andhra Valley B. 108
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 80.

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata 1st Pref. 130/
Tata 2nd Pref. 68
Andhra Pref. 965
Tata Power Pref 1025.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1015

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 17.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. Buyers Mar/April 39/3
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. Paid May/Augu. 38/10-1/2

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 17.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain.	1,900
Day's Exports to the Continent	14,000

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 17.

Silver—No special feature. Business small. Market is quietly steady.

Spot	20
Forward	19-7/8

aLINSEED.

London, Feb. 17.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London), ton. Nominal Feb/March £21-17-6
Linseed, Calcutta, (London), ton Quoted Apl/May £19-10-0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., Hull ton.
Sellers Feb/March £17-10-0
Linseed, Bombay, ton.
Value Feb/March £19-15-0

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Feb. 18.

The confidence is again shaken on sharp over-night decline in New York futures. There was general long liquidation and some scattered selling. The market opened weak at Rs. 268 for Broach A.-M. delivery and improved to Rs. 269 on scattered selling. At this level there was heavy general liquidation and the market declined under poor absorbing power. Liverpool opening cables were weak and influenced further liquidation. The market closed at the lowest level at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.-M. 265-8.
Broach J.-A. 265-8.
Oomra March 220-4.
Oomra May 227-34.
Comra July 234.
Bengal March 187.
Bengal May 193-8.
Bengal July 261-8.
Broach A.-M. Highest 269-4.
Broach A.-M. Lowes 265-8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

February 169.00 —2.80.
May 173.50 —2.60.
Broach A.-M. Lowest 265-8.

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Bengal March 190.
Bengal May 196.
Bengal July 204.
Broach A./M. 268.
Broach J/A. 278.
Umra May 223.
Umra May 230.
Umra July 237.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay Feb. 18.

Bengal	201	196	191	185
Sind	206	201	196	190
Punjab	199	194	189	183
Rajputana	201	196	191	185
Broac h	—	267	264	259
Umra No. 3	231	226	223	218	—
C P No. 1	248	243	240	235	—
C P No. 2	240	235	232	227	—
Muthia	—	—	213	208	203

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Bengal	195/212
Mathia	212/220
Khandeish	222/227
Akola-Khamgaon	226/230
Nagpur-Wardha	235/252
Barsi-Kurduwadi	220/225
Jalna-Aurangabad	215/222
Nagar Vambori	215/222
Purna-Paroani	225/250
Khandwa-Sanavad	220/225
Indore-Ujjain	225/255
Miraj-Sangli	270/283
Coompta	268/278
Tirupur-Cambodia	333/340

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES. RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days	Since 1st. Sept. This year.
Khandesh	1,492	238,273
Central India	4,578	253,504
Barsi and Nagar	488	179,264
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	59,130
Berar	10,468	468,522
Central Provinces	2,686	239,515
Total Oomra s	19,712	1,443293
Dholera	465	69,275
N.W. Provinces	183	128,168
Rajputana	413	27,819
Sind-Punjab	820	122,173
Broach	3,985	106,735
Coompta & Dharwar	...	44,330
Westerns-Northerns	58	14,474
Cocoanada	...	100
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	11	6,915
Persian	...	326
American	...	6,360
Egyptian & African	...	32,222
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	394
Total	25,647	2,002,589

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 13th Feb.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	2,760	398,112
Japan & China	7,250	635,278
Coast Ports	....	9,111
Up-country by Rail		53,870
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		66,898
Total	10,010	1,163,269

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

F. P. Bales	1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date 17-2-30	7549000	3135000
Receipts Yesterday 17-2-30	9000	16000
Exports to date 17-2-30	5242000	6039000
Stock at Ports 14-2-30	2272000	2104000
Stock at Interior Towns 14-2-30	1326000	966000
Stork at Liverpool 14-2-30	1012000	1088000
Visible Supply 14-2-30	5395000	5290000
Quantity in Sight 14-2-30	12816000	12862000
Quantity out of sight 14-2-30	9175000	9923000

BULLION.

(Bombay Bullion Brokers' Assn.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

London Ready 20-5.
London Forward 20-1
China Opening 1-0-14. Closing 1-0-14.
America Cent. 44-9.
Ready 47.
Maha Opening 46-12. Closing 46-13.
Falgoon Opening 45-12. Closing 45-13.
Chaitra Opening 45-8. Closing 45-9.
Teji-mandi:—
Falgoon 1-6.
Chaitra 2.

GOLD.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Ready 21-6-7.
Falgoon 21-7.
Chaitra 21-8.
N. City 21-9-6.
N. Manor 21-9.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Our market has ruled dull today by evidencing a drop of about an anna per cwt. in March and April shipment prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar today:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 11-13-6 per cwt.
Shipment February Rs. 6-8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment March Rs 6-8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment April Rs. 6-8 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 11-12 per cwt.
Shipment March Rs. 6-9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Beet Sugar:—
Shipment March Rs. 6-7 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Dull.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Latest Prices:—
Millar's Timber and Trading Co., Ord. £0-7-10-1/2.
London Tin Syndicate Ord. £1-11-3.
Turner and Newall £4-1-3.
Associated Electrical Industries Ord. £1-6-6.
Attock Oil £1-15-0.
Associated Portland Cement £1-6-9.
Underground Electric Railways £1-3-1-1/2.
Electric Supply Corpn. £2-5-9.
Snia Viscosa £0-12-0.
Beira Railways £1-4-0.
Calico Printers £0-13--6.
Marconi International Marine £2-3-9.
James Finlay Ord. £4-3-9.
General Elec. Ord. £2-5-9-.
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves £3-11-10-1/2.
West Rand Consolidated Mines £0-6-0.
International Railways of C. America Ord. dol. 33.
Malayalam Plantations £1-4-9.
British Burma Petroleum £0-6-6.
Soudan Plantations Syndicate £3-3-1-1/2.
British S. Africa (Chartered) £2-1-0.
Pahang Consolidated Ordy. £0-10-6.
African Asbestos Trust £0-6-3.
Market weak:—
Stock of rubber in London 62,659 Tons.
Increase on week 1,177 Tons.
Stock of rubber in Liverpool 19,677 Tons.
Decrease on week 84 Tons.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex. Godown.
Bombay, Feb. 18.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 495/- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 111/- per ton.

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Wheat May	6	8	0
Linseed May	11	11	0
Castorseed May	9	0	0
Cottonseed	3	9	0
Groundnuts	9	0	6
Teelseed D.-J.	10	8	0
Linseed Bold Spot	12	0	0
Linseed Small Spot	11	12	0
Rapeseed	10	4	0
Wheat Khandwa		54/58	
Wheat Yellow		50/55	
Gram Punjab	46	0	0
Mohooraseed	7	8	0
Myrabollams	22	0	0
Poppyseed	10	6	0

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 17.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-11-1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 17.

Demand Bills 485.65

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York Futures 26 To 29 Points Down.

SOUTHERN SELLING.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market recorded a decline of 26 to 29 points. The market opened easy at a decline of 11 points on lower Liverpool quotations. The market gave an appearance of some steadiness during the first few minutes and prices improved about 3 points. But this show soon lost the charm and prices declined 27 points under heavy selling from the South and some liquidation. By noon the market became weak and in the afternoon there was steady covering which resulted in a recovery of 6 points. The market closed at a next decline of 29 points for the near months and 23 points for distant positions. Spot Cotton prices declined 25 points to 15.65c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures market ruled weak and closed at a decline of 30 to 31 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 19 points to 15.29c.

U. S. Port Receipts were 9,000 Bales and Exports were 15,000 Bales.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures market opened quiet at a decline of 5 to 6 points. There was no demand and prices gradully declined under long liquidation and closed at a decline of 14 to 11 points. Spot Cotton Middling Americans closed at a decline of 10 points at 8.68d. and Sales amounted to 3,000 Bales.

Egyptian Cotton Futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 11 to 12 points. Empire Cotton Futures declined 11 to 7 points with March 8.24 and May 8.30.

The action of the market continues disappointing and the recent steadiness was nothing beyond a natural reaction as a natural readjustment of the oversold situation. Although prices are low enough, we still see little chance for any immediate improvement and see no reason to buy cotton.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Business in Spot cotton has improved, especially for outside growths. In the Futures section, owing to continued bad trade with most countries, confidence has not as yet been restored. The market however, has been much better supported, and with only a limited selling power, the tendency has shown a decided improvement.

Egyptian descriptions continue generally to be influenced by advices from America.

REUTER'S MANCHESTER WEEKLY REVIEW.

Cloth:—A more cheerful feeling has prevailed. Enquiries have increased, especially latterly, and with more desire to operate, the turnover, although still mainly confined to small lots, has shown some expansion. News from China has been rather more encouraging, but India, together with most other forign outlets, still acts cautiously. The Home trade, however, as also trade with the Continent, has generally shown improvement.

Yarns:—Enquiries for most descriptions are still disappointing, but rather more orders have been booked and the tone on the whole has been brighter.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest 15.73 (10-20 a.m.), Lowest 15.46 (12-23 p.m.).

Hemelryk:—"America showing no confidence Farm Board, Lancashire dull again."

Liverpool:—"Market disappointing, small business, limited market, demand not sustained."

Reuter:—"Market opened weak on lower Liverpool cables, and declined further on liquidation and Southern selling."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 17.

March	15.52—.29
May	15.79—.29
July	15.96—.29
October	16.16—.26
December	16.35—.26
Middling Spot	16.65—.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 17.

March	15.29—.31
May	15.55—.30
Middling Spot	15.20—.19

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 17.

New York: 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	15.64
May	15.89
July	16.03
New York. 11-45 a.m.	
March	15.50
May	15.77
July	15.95

DECLINE IN CHICAGO WHEAT.

Big Elevator Suspends Work.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Yesterday the Cchicago wheat market and Liverpool Wheat Market ruled easy and recorded a sharp decline as under. It is said that the decline is due to suspension of large Elevator Company in Winnipeg Bearish feeling predominates. Another cable received from Chicago states that Wheat big Elevetor Firms are selling freely.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 17.

Mar.close at s. 8/1d. 2-1/8d.
May close at s. 8/4 3/4d. 2-1/8d.
July close at s. 8/7d. 2d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, Feb. 17.

Mar. per bushel dol. 1.13-1/8 2-1/4
May per bushel dol. 1-17-3/4 2-1/4
July per bushel dol. 1 18-7/8 2-1/8

ARGENTINE LINSEED. QUOTATIONS.

Mar. 19.75 5
May 19.95 5

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 17.

	Opening	Closing.
February		8.34—.14
March	8.42	8.35—.14
April		8.37—.13
May	8.51	8.44—.13
June		8.46—.13
July	8.59	8.52—.13
August		8.54—.13
September		8.56—.13
October	8.66	8.59—.12
November		8.61—.12
December	8.72	8.65—.11
January	8.73	8.66—.11
February		8.68—.10
Middling Spot		8.68—.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 17.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	150

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 17.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.65
Scinde, Fine	4.90
Scinde, Superfine	5.15
Bengal, Good	4.49
Bengal, Fully Good	4.65
Bengal, Fine	4.90
Oomra, Good	5.5b
Oomra, Fully Good	5.85
Oomra, Fine	6.15
Broach, Fully Good	6.30
Broach Fine	6.55
Broach, Superfine	6.80

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 17.

March	13.00—.11
May	13.16—.12
July	13.17—.12
November	13.11—.13
December	13.11—.13
January	13.20—.13
Sakells, F.G.F. Spot	13.65—.10

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb 17.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-5/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	3-29/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	3-31/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 17.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7. Quality), Spot 10-5/8

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 17.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.
Sellers Feb/March 40/
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.
Sellers Feb/March 40/6
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.
Afloat Sellers 41/6
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.
Sellers May/June 43/6

JAVA SUGAR FIN7 WHITE.

London, Feb. 17.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25
C. & F. Calcutta.
Feb/March, per cwt 10/3 Sellers.
C. & F. Bombay.
Feb/March per cwt 10/4 Sellers.
C. & F. Karachi.
Feb/March per cwt 10/4 Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 17.

Castorseed, Bombay, (Hull) ton
Sellers Feb/March £15-12-6
Castorseed, Bombay, (Hll) ton.
Sellers Feb/March £10-12-6
Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull/Continent) ton.
Sellers Feb/March £15-7-6

Money Market.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/5 27/32.
D D 1/5 7/8.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 Feby.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Mar.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 April.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 May.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 31/32 Mail.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/8 April.
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 276 3/4
Banks Selling T T 2/6 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 275 1/4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 932
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 135 1/2.
Banks Buying 30 Days 133.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 105 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 133 1/4.
NGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 3/8.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.86 17th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/11 13/16 18th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 1/4 17th inst.
London/Paris 124.20 17th inst.
London/Belgium 34.900 17th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.19-3/4 17th inst.
London/Italy 92.90 17th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 15th inst. £4-4-11 1/2 17th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 15th inst. 20 17th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 15th inst. 19 7/8 17th inst.
Silver New York Ready 48 3/8 15th inst. 43 5/8 17th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 3 29/32 per cent. 15th inst. 3 29/32 per cent. 17th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 3 31/32 per cent. 15th inst. 3 31/32 per cent. 17th inst.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6-1/2 per cent nominal.
3 Mos. 5-1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 5 per cent.
12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone.— Steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 17.

T T London on Berlin	20.36-3/4
T T London on Amsterdam	12.12-1/2
T T London on Brussels	34.91
T T London on Madrid	39.48
T T London on Milan	92.90
T T London on Berne	25.20
T T London on Paris	124.22
T T London on Prague	164.25

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 17.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£16-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. (London Register)	£116-1/2
National Bank	£45
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£87-5/8
Conversion Loan	£76-3/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£99-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£47
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£50-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	53-1/2
Consols	£54
War Loan 5 p.c.	£101-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£94-3/8

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Khandesh	1,492 bales.
Central India	4,578 ..
Barsi-Nagger	488 ..
Berar	10,468 ..
Central Provinces	2,686 ..
Dhollera	465 ..
N.-W. Provinces	133 ..
Rajputana	413 ..
Sind-Punjab	820 ..
Broach	3,985 ..
Westerns-Northerns	58 ..
Tinnelly & Cambodia	11 ..
Cotton	25,647 ..
Wheat	2,672 cwts.
Linseed	1,650 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,003 ..
Gingellyseeds	120 ..
Poppyseeds	194 ..
Groundnuts	12,449 cwts.
Castorseeds	1,673 ..
Rice	652 ..
Rice	653 ..
Myrabollams	953 ..
Cottonseeds	5,629 ..
Gram	587 ..
Joowar	122 ..
Maize	13 ..
Bajree	1,095 ..
Coal	139 tons.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Feb. 17.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Sellers.
Ribbed, 1b. Spot 8-1/16d.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930			
22 Feb.	Viceroy of India † ..	ALL	19 000
1 Mch.	Maloja x ..		20'827
8	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11·518
15	Razmak@ ..		10,602
21	Ranpura ..		16,601
29	Naldera x ..		16·088
5 Apl.	Ranchi ..	NOW SAIL	16·650
12	Rawalpindi*		16'619
17	Morea (Extra)		10'946
19	Razmak ..	DIRECT	10'602
26	Malwa* ..		11'000
26	Narkunda x..		16 572
3 May	Viceroy of India ..	FROM	19,648
10	Rajputana*..		16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24	Mooltan x ..		20·847
31	Macedonia ..	BOMBAY	11,120
7 June	Mantua* ..		10·946
14	Comorin ..		16'132
21	Maloja x ..	WITHOUT	20·827
28	Razmak@ ..		10'857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16'601
12	Malwa ..		11'000
19	Naldera x ..	TRANSHIP	16'088
26	R walpindi..		16,619
2 Aug	Morea* ..	MENT	10,946
9	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16	Narkundax..		16,572
23	Macedonia ..		11,120
30	Rajputana*..	AT	16,568
Sept.	Ranpura ..		16'601
6	Mooltan x ..		20,847
20	Ranchi ..		16,650
27	Mantua* ..	ADEN	10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
11	Como in x ..		15,132
18	Kaisar i Hind		11,518
25	Razmak@ ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Calls at Monaco Friday, 7th March after leaving Marseilles and will stay there for about 8 hours. Passengers may disembark there.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apr.	Dumana ..	8,427
24th Apr.	Domala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£105
	B £60	£105
	C £53	£ 95

SHIPPING.

The SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO. STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1930		
23 Feb.	Tamatsu Maru	Straits & Japan.
26 Feb.	Nagoya	Colombo Madras & Calcutta
2 Feb.	Mirzapore* ..	Straits, China & Japan.
2? Feb.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Mar.	Kiddorpore ..	Straits China & Japan.
28 Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
25 Apr.	Maloja ..	Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia
4 July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
18 July	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	....	£ 74
Adelaide	....	£ 76
Melbourne	....	£ 78
Sydney	....	£ 80
Brisbane	....	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney		£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
2 P.M. 19 Feb	Barjora ..	Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi and PersianGulfPorts
21 Feb	Varela ..	Basrah vir Karachi
22 Feb.	Chakla ..	Karachi via P'Bunder, Dwarka and C'Mandvi.
24 Feb	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and C'Mandvi
26 Feb.	Kargola ..	East and South Africa.
14 Mar.	Ellora ..	Mombassa via Zanzibar.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
*Nagato Maru..	5901	9 Feb.	21 Feb
*Bengal Maru ..	5396	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Kashima Maru	10000	....	@5 Mar.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	27 Feb	12 Mar.
*San Fransisco Maru ..	5831	4 Mar.	15 Mar.
Hakone Maru..	10500	....	@19 „
*Tokushima „	5976	19 Mar.	30 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	....	@ 2 Apr.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Mar.	13 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	11000	....	@15 „
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Apr.	25 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30 „
*Penang Maru..	5214	19 Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	14 May.
Hakusan Maru.	10500	--	@14May

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marsellis
Kitano Maru ..	8000	6 Mar.	23 Mar
Haruna Maru ..	10800	20 Mar.	6 April
Kamo Maru ..	8000	3 Apr.	20 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tiyo Maru ..	23088	Maiden	16 Mar.
Chichibu Maru ..	22000	9 Mar, Maiden voyage	1 April

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Custom Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No 20275, 20756
Telegrams: "YUSEN"

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of SHETH VRAJLAL RANCHHODDAS)

COTTON NEWS ABOUT LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY MARKETS.

AMERICAN FUTURES.

This Service has proved very satisfactory and profitable to all our local and mofussil constituents in promptly furnishing them with local and foreign cotton news both by telephone and telegram as required. Amongst our patrons who appreciate our Service are wel-known daily papers, such as the "Times of India", "Bombay Samachar and other English and vernacular Papers, also some leading cotton merchants and offices dealing in cotton. Any such information could be easily furnished to any one who desires either by Phone or telegram to any part of India.—

(1) NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES AND BROACH EXPECTATIONS CAN BE PHONED OR WIRED AFTER 2 A.M. EVERY DAY ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

(2) LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK FUTURES IMPORTANT FLUCTUATIONS BETWEEN OPENING AND CLOSING WILL BE SUPPLIED AS DESIRED.

Constituents desiring to have direct cables from our foreign Agents to their own address are requested to write to the undersigned.

Constituents who desire to transact cotton forward business through our prompt and efficient Service may write to the undersigned for full particulars:—

SETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHODDAS,
381, Ismail Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay,
Telegram address:—"COMEALONG".
Telephone 21079

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT PUBLIC
136497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay
Telephone No 23597

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed ..	60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..	30,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	23.50,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalloi, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganial H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal S. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A., (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constitutents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882)

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS: THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.
opened which can be ascertained on application

A.C. GRAY, Manager

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co., Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,00

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun (Tokio-Dairen)	Marunouchi Nagasaki	San-Francisco Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

I. WASHIO, Manager

PAY NOTHING

Only drop a card to get a copy of

Kam Shastra

A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity — given away gratis and post free.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Rs. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Sunder Road Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer," Kandi.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

(Established 1876.)
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs Warden & Co.
Funded Capital. Rs. 2,78,300.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 50 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer

INSURANCE.

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Bengal

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891.)

No Shareholders No Capitalists | TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE. | Claims paid over Rs. 600,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation as the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p. a.
W. Life End
Rs. 32-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,84,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can have EQUAL RESULTS.
For A copy and other particulars please apply.

East & West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year

Severn new attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the SECRETARIES

LIVING CELLS
seen through microscope.
Weak cell, deficient in calcium. The nucleus is shrivelled up.
Strong cell, rich in calcium. Well-developed nucleus.

Build up a strong Constitution

The strengthening influence of Kalzana, the Calcium food, on the entire system is due to the fact that Kalzana provides every cell of your body with the *Calcium* (lime) it needs to keep it strong and healthy.

By taking Kalzana you will conquer all those forms of weakness, which are due to lack of Calcium in the body, such as:

GENERAL DEBILITY
Kalzana strengthens the cells of nerves, bones and blood—it increases your power of resistance against illness and fevers and has a remarkable tonic effect on your health.

WEAK TEETH
Kalzana makes the teeth strong and hard and prevents decay. Remember that your teeth are almost entirely built up of Calcium and any deficiency of Calcium in your body will bring about decay and weakness in your teeth.

WOMEN'S DISEASES
By strengthening the blood and nerves Kalzana regulates the functions peculiar to women. It relieves undue pains, conquers irritability and soon brings you back to care-free health.

Kalzana
THE CALCIUM FOOD
Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.
Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTI here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office. Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph, Wireless, Station Master and Electrical Courses, Railway Fare PAID. Boarding arrangements, Prospectus on two anna stamps.—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Clock Tower, DELHI.

A R2186

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300, plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130/- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company; BRITANIA TEA CO. LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane. Calcutta.

WANTED—Few ORGANISERS for selling Tea Garden Shares on a monthly salary of Rs. 50 plus 2-1|2 p. c. commission with future prospect. Apply to Messrs. CHATERJEE & Co., Managing Agents, Savitri Tea Co., Ltd. 3|1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

THE PRUDENTIAL BANK (India) LTD

Wants some reliable and energetic Organising Inspectors on Rs. 75-10-150 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to secure candidates desirous to take loan. Only the selected candidates will be supplied with the terms and conditions and he will have to invest Rs. 300 by purchasing 12 shares of the Company, of which Rs. 120 must be paid immediately after selection and the balance in three equal quarterly instalments. Application with testimonials should reach to the Calcutta Office of the Bank for terms and particulars. No interview before selection. Apply to.

ANDERSON & CO.,
Managing Agents,
Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta.

WANTED

Correspondence is invited from gentlemen of education who will consider taking up Life Insurance as a profession or side line. Our Policies offer Rs. 15,000 insurance at Rs. 5,000 rates. No previous experience necessary, as we operate thorough course of instruction for our men. Health-full permanent connection with fine future. Liberal bonuses and commissions (Renewal Commission permanent and payable to legal heirs) paid to men of grit and integrity and first class references. Apply:—

THE

Northern India Insurance Coy., Ltd.

18, Nisbet Road LAHORE.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A Hindu Lady Doctor, L.M. & S. or M.B.B.S., or with a degree of any University of Great Britain, for the Surat Hindu Charity Fund Maternity Hospital and a dispensary. Quarters free. Apply with testimonials, year of passing and expected pay, to the Honry. Secretaries:—(Sd.) NAGARSHETH BABUBHAI GULABHAI and (Sd.) CHUNILAL JEKISONDAS | C/o. Nagarsheth House, Nanavat, Surat.

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EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.

M W. B.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BIRTH CONTROL.—Doctors and Educated classes declare that "Female Protection Pill" is the best among all drugs such as pessaries, sheaths and rubber goods—building new health, Detailed pamphlet free, 4 Months' Pills Rs. 2/4. Dr. M. Bose, B A M D H B L, Parbatipur, E. B. Rly. (Bengal).

EARN RS. 300 PER MONTH.—Learn practically or by post best and cheapest soaps (Rs. 4 per maund) from two graduates and earn Rs. 300 a month. Ten times money refunded if failure. Particulars with testimonials of successful candidates, sellers and of buyers free. SOAP TRAINING HOUSE, Saidpur, E. B. Rly., (Bengal).

"RACING WRINKLES" Showing how to make bet A Stonewall Certainty Re. 1. English and Foreign Newspapers, Magazines, Ladies' Fashion Books, Novels, Books for Children, Birthday Cards, Almanacs, Ephemeries, Diaries. KING & CO., Cheapest House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

T R2193

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES.

LORRIES FOR SALE—Two Peerless lorries in working order, Tyres & bodies new recently overhauled Terms reasonable. Apply Box No. 2458, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

JA R2201

BOOKS & STAMPS.

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased moffusil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

LOST.

The share certificate No. 35979, standing in the name of Mulchand Damodardas Mukati in the Bombay Burma Trading Co., Ltd. has been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of this share should be notified at the Company's Office No. 9 Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay within three months from the date hereof; otherwise duplicate certificate will be issued after that date.

Bombay 18th February, 1930.

N R2199

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE ENGINEER AT THE PORT OF MADRAS.

APPLICATIONS in writing for the above appointment will be received by the undersigned on behalf of the Trustees of the Port of Madras up to the 7th March, 1930. Candidates must hold the B.Sc. Degree in Engineering of a recognised University or be an Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, London, by examination, and must have previous practical experience on Dock and Harbour Works and preferably a knowledge of reinforced concrete design and construction. Salary Rs. 1,250 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,650 per mensem with a house rent allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem, if not provided with free quarters.

Candidates must be of robust physique and before appointment will be required to pass a medical examination by a Medical Officer nominated by the Trustees.

The selected candidate will be required to join duty as soon after 1st May, 1930, as possible Applicants should forward copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, and also full particulars of nationality, education, age, diplomas or degrees, etc.

Applications should be addressed to the Chairman, Madras Port Trust, Harbour, Madras, and covers containing them should be superscribed "Application for the post of Executive Engineer".

No personal applications will be entertained.

G. G. ARMSTRONG,
Chairman, Madras Port Trust.

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MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTICE.

As the number of unauthorized weather frames and stall-boards in the City is increasing, the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay has decided to take action for the removal of all the unauthorized weather-frames and stall-boards.

Shop-keepers are hereby warned that unless the necessary permission is obtained on application to the Municipal Executive Engineer action for the removal of the weather-frames and stall-boards will be taken by him under Section 314 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888 as amended from time to time.

Permission for (1) weather-frames not exceeding 4 feet in width and not less than 10' in height from the surface of the road and (2) for stall-boards not exceeding one twentieth of the width of the road over which they project but subject to a maximum of 2 feet, will be granted on payment of fees which will be charged according to the following rates:—

FOR WEATHER-FRAMES

(1) Annas four per sq. yard per annum subject to the minimum fee of Rs. 10 per annum.

FOR STALL-BOARDS.

(a) Where the projection measures 1 sq. yard or more, Rs. 3 per month per sq. yard or a fraction thereof.

(b) Where the projection is less than a sq. yard Rs. 2 per month.

The other conditions in respect of these projections will be communicated by the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, on application.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.

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THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

LOST OR MISLAID.

The Share Certificates in respect of 50 Shares Nos. 151465 to 151514 of the Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, in the name of Ratanlal Balchandji Agarwalla have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Liquidators at their Registered Office, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. If no claim is received within the time specified herein, Share Certificates for 25 Central Bank Shares will be issued to the above-named owner.

Bombay, dated February 1930.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

The Municipality invites Schemes with quotations for the flooring of their New Offices, now under construction.

Kind of pavement may be anything such as hard durable cement concrete or some patent tiles or marble, or on any other system of flooring, suitable for wear and tear of a Public Office.

The tenderers while quoting will please forward specimens of the kind of pavement, and give all possible details.

The total area for pavement is 6,000 sq. yards. Details of each floor can be had on application to the Clerk of Works, New Municipal Office, Bunder Road. Quotations should be sent in a sealed cover addressed to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Karachi Municipality; within 15th April, 1930.

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WANTED.

The following staff for the proposed Sir Ganga Ram Girls School, Lahore, to be opened next May.

1. PRINCIPAL—must be a graduate, preferably with foreign qualifications and administrative capacity. Starting salary Rs. 250 to 350.
2. SENIOR ASSISTANT—Trained graduate or M.A. Starting salary Rs. 150—200.
3. SECOND ASSISTANT—B.A. B.T. on Rs. 150.
4. ONE ENGLISH MISTRESS—B.A. (preferably with honours in English), B. T. for special English Classes, on Rs. 140.
5. One SCIENCE MISTRESS BSc. (preferably Hours) B.T. or S.A.V. Rs. 140.
6. One MATHEMATICS MISTRESS—B.A. (preferably honours in Mathematics), B.T. or S.A.V. Rs. 140.
7. TWO FORM MISTRESSES—B.A. B.T. or S.A.V. on Rs. 110 each.
8. Two KINDERTON MISTRESSES—On Rs. 80 each.
9. SANSKRIT and HINDI MISTRESS—Shastri with good Oriental qualifications on Rs. 80.
10. ONE MISTRESS to teach Punjabi—on Rs. 55.
11. Two S. V. MISTRESSES for Junior Classes on Rs. 55 each.
12. One Games MISTRESS—Girl Guide preferred on Rs. 40.
13. One CLERK (woman) preferably a Steno-typist—On Rs. 65. MA.'s with experience can be considered in place of trained B.A.'s Initial salaries in the case of the Principal and her Senior Assistant will be fixed according to qualifications, experience, and administrative ability.

Candidates must specify the following in their applications:

Age, Educational qualifications, Experience, Sports and general activities interested in, Post applied for.

Applications in duplicate with copies of not more than three recent testimonials should reach the undersigned marked "Girls School Staff" before the 1st March, 1930.

Honorary Secretary,
Sir Ganga Ram Trust Society, Post Box 115, Lahore.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "BENGAL MARU," are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 18th February, 1930, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION OF SALE BY SHERIFF OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 1901 of 1928.

Messrs. JERUP JETHAJI & Co., a firm, carry on business as Shroffs and Money Lenders at Khetwady 2nd Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

(1) SULLEMAN MUSA MALAKIA and (2) Bai JIVI KASUM, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort .. Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 22nd day of November, 1928, it was inter alia ordered that the 1st defendant do pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 2,913-10 for debt and the sum of Rs. 200 for costs and further simple interest at 6 per cent. per annum upon the said amount of judgment from the date of the said decree until payment,

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 19th day of July, 1929, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the 1st defendant, in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say,

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 118, New No. 7429, Old Survey No. 1651 and New Survey No. 957 and Cadastral Survey No. 3437 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuages, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 6359, Street Nos. 95-97, all which premises are situate at and on the North side of Musjid Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the house of Haji Mahomed Ebrahim Jamadar, on or towards the West by the vacant ground of Budruddin Abdulla, on or towards the North by the Sweeper's Passage, and on or towards the South by the Musjid Street.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land Pension and Tax tenure (since redeemed), containing by admeasurement 109 square yards, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 95, New No. A|807, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 3|7480 and Cadastral Survey No. 2875 of Bhuleshwar Division, together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 6473 and Street Nos. 8-10, all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of Cawasji Patel Street, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on the East by the said Cawasji Patel Tank Road, on the West and North by the property of Maharaj Devikanand and on the South by Ardeshir Dady Street:

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the 10th day of March, 1930, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the withinmentioned first premises and thereafter on the withinmentioned second premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right title and interest of the said first defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, interest, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said 1st defendant to the same or to any interest therein. Should the said 1st defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff's have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff, on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1930.

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. KHUNDERAO LAUD & CO.
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

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NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that MOTILAL ITCHHALAL GANDHI has contracted to sell to our client, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at 41 Humum Street, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land being the portion of the site of a reclaimed well situate at Girgaum Road, Thakoredwar, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 145 square yards be the same little more or less bearing Cadastral Survey No. 4391, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'C' Ward No. 2211 and Street No. 412 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Girgaum Road on the West by the property of Nowroji Edulji Sethna on the North partly by the property of Nowroji Edulji Sethna and others and partly by the Girgaum Road and on the South by the temple property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2114.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1930.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN APPEAL FROM ITS ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In Suit No. 832 of 1928.

Appeal No. 4 of 1930.

(1) SOMCHAND AMRATLAL SHAH, of Ahmedabad Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dhan Pipli Street, Ahmedabad and (2) FULCHAND SAMALDAS SHAH, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Walkeshwar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Appellants (Orig. Plaintiffs.)

SCHMIDT SCHIFFER & CO., a firm carrying on business as Merchants & Inoperative at York Building, within the Fort ..... Respondents (Orig. Defendants.)

Notice under O.XLI R. 14 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that a Memorandum appeal has been filed on the 11th day of January, 1930, by the abovenamed Appellant against the decree of the Honourable Mr. Justice Mirza made in the above suit on the 14th day of November, 1929, and that this court has fixed MONDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1930, for the hearing of the said appeal; if you have any objection to take to the said decree, which you could have taken thereto by way of appeal, you must file the same in my Office within one month from the service upon you of this notice and if you do not appear in the Appellate Court on the day so fixed for the hearing of the said appeal, the case will be heard and decided ex-parte in your absence.

Dated this 25th day of January, 1930.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

3d.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

The 25th day of January, 1930.

Messrs. LAKHIA & CO.,
Attorneys for Applicants.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 463 of 1929.

APPLICATION No. 1019/29.

VRAJLAL JIVANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiff.

versus.

M. J. VARDHAMAN of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Malbar Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay. Defendant.

To,

M. J. VARDHAMAN
The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O.XXI, R. 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 28th day of February, 1930, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be committed to Jail in execution of the Decree pronounced against you on the 3rd day of July, 1929, in the above suit.

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1929.

(Sd.) K. M. TALYARKHAN,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

The 23rd day of October, 1929.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

Messrs. BHIMJI & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

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AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 68 BALES JALNA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY the 19th February 1930 at 1-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange Room by order of the Insurance office concerned the abovementioned damaged Cotton:—

AUCTION SALE OF 36 BALES (C. P. NO. 2 DHARWA MOTIBAG) COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 19th February, 1930, at 1-45 p.m. (S. T.), at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange Room, by order of the Insurance Office concerned, the abovementioned damaged Cotton.

MENESSE & CO.

SCOTT'S PORAGE OATS.

For nourishment and sweet, nutty flavour, no imported Oats can compare with Scott's Porag. Oats, the finest that even Scotland can produce.

Scott's Porage Oats are splendid for strength and vigour, grand for brain.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES.

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Wilson Philological Lectures, 3rd Lecture by Principal A. B. Dhruva, University Hall, 6 p.m.

"Building a Better City" series of lectures, Lecture by Dr. Clifford Manshardt on "Religion and City" Nagpada Neighbourhood House, 6-30 p.m.

Gokhale anniversary celebration by Servants of India Society, 6-20 p.m., Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding.

Public meeting at Congress House, Leaders to address, 6 p.m.

Public meeting at Dharavi, Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari will speak, 8-30 p.m.

Public meeting at Matunga, 9-0 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 20.

Bombay Legislative Council 2 p.m.

Legislative Assembly By-election, Counting of votes, Town Hall, 12 noon.

Road-making Demonstration on Back Bay Reclamation behind Churchgate Station, 8 a.m.

Celebration of Golden Jubilee of Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m., Mrs. Besant presiding.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Shunko Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1-30 p.m. on Thursday the 20th instant.

GOKHALE DAY

Mr. K. Natarajan, Editor, "Indian Daily Mail" has consented to deliver the Gokhale Day address at Deccan Sabha Rooms, Poona, to-day at 6-30 p.m.

GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY

The fifteenth anniversary of the death of Mr. G. K. Gokhale will be celebrated in the Servants of India Society's Home to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. Meyer Nissim President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation will preside.

BAND AT ESPLANADE

The band of the 3rd Battalion Hyderabad Regiment will play at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day at 5-30 p.m.

SECOND GIRGAUM DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE:—The Secretary of this Conference writes:—Co-operative Societies in Girgaum area, which have not yet nominated delegates for the Conference are requested to do so immediately.

BHAGINI SAMAJ

The fifteenth anniversary of the late G. K. Gokhale will be celebrated by the Bhagini Samaj today at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Servants of India Society's Hall. Mr. G. B. Trivedi will speak and Mrs. Sundrabai Sirur will preside.

JAWAHARLALJI AT VILE PARLE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban Congress Committee a mass meeting of the residents of the Suburbs will be held to-day at 8-15 a.m. (S. T.) in Gandhi Chawk (West Vile Parle) when President Jawaharlalji will speak. All are cordially invited.

LECTURE ON SEISTAN:—A public lecture on "Seistan, with special reference to its topography and ancient ruins of the Old Persian Empire" will be delivered in the Hall of the J. N. Petit Institute, by Mr. Manek F. Mulla, on Thursday (20th instant) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) with Magic Lantern slides. Mr. Jehangir J. Vimadalal, will preside.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY:—The Fifteenth Anniversary of the death of Mr. G. K. Gokhale, the Founder of this Society will be celebrated in the Society's Home to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Meyer Nissim will preside.

MR. MANSHARDT'S LECTURE:—The concluding lecture in the "Building a Better City" series will be held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House on Wednesday (the 19th inst) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Clifford Manshardt will speak on the topic, "Religion and the City." The public are invited.

KALYANJI RATANJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY:—The total number of patients (1,407 male 1,336 females and 2,040 children) treated in the Kalyanji Ratanji Charitable Dispensary at Mangrol during the month of January 1930 was 4,783.

A CHARITY CONCERT:—A Charity Concert will be arranged on Saturday (22nd inst.) at 5-30 p.m. in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall in aid of "Hostel for Women Workers and University Students." There will be an interesting programme including Indian Dance by Mrs. Chaterjee and orchestra by the School of Indian Music.

MR. JASPER'S LECTURE:—Mr Donald M. Jasper, direct representative of Messrs. Hopkinsons Limited, England, will deliver a public lecture, with the help of lantern slides, on "Design and Instruction of Boiler Mounting Valve," under the auspices of "The Grant Road Parsi Association Textile League" on Wednesday (the 26th instant), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Theosophical Society's Blavatsky Lodge, near French Bridge, Chowpaty.

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF BLAVATSKY LODGE:—Dr. Annie Besant, on her way to Delhi, is arriving at Bombay on the morning of the 19th inst. to preside at the Golden Jubilee of the Blavatsky Lodge. It was Chartered on the 20th February, 1880 and is the premier Lodge in India. There will be a public Jubilee gathering on the 20th inst. (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpaty.

RATNAGIRI HIGH SCHOOL PAST STUDENTS' GATHERING:—It is decided to hold a gathering of past students of Ratnagiri High School in June or July next. An Executive Committee is appointed with Mr. G. B. Chitale, as Chairman, Mr. V. M. Kande and Dr. B. D. Patwardhan, as Hon. Secretaries and Mr. V. B. Velankar as Hon. Treasurer. Past students residing in Bombay and its suburbs can register their names with the Hon. Secretaries, c/o Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute Servants of India Society, Girgaum, Bombay.

BROACH COTTON CROP.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—While American Department of Agriculture has so perfected its methods that during the last two or three years it has been able to give a very close estimate of the American crop, the statistical methods of the Indian Government leave much to be desired. This is well illustrated by the Report of the Cotton Crop in the Bombay Presidency, released by the Department of Agriculture and published in one of your recent issues.

The yield of "Broach" cotton as given in this report is 1,42,629 bales. The man in the street may not know that this is exclusive of Broach cotton in the Baroda State. The Third All-India Cotton Forecast published in December gives the estimate of Broach cotton in the Baroda State as 1,08,000 bales making the total yield of Broach cotton to be 2,51,000 bales approximately.

Against this the trade estimate is nearly 4,25,000 bales being 2,80,000 bales for ordinary Broach cotton, and 1,40,000 bales for Surat Rajpipla cotton, which is no doubt included in the Government estimate of "Broach" as there is no other "trade description" in which the Surat-Rajpipla crops can be possibly merged.

That the Government of India are persistently under-estimating the Broach crop can be seen at a glance from the following figures:

BROACH CROP.

	1929-30
Government All-India Estimate	251000
Actual Receipts into Bombay	?
	1928-29
Government All-India Estimate	145000
Actual Receipts into Bombay	196453
	1927-28
Government All-India Estimate	244000
Actual Receipts into Bombay	269272
	1926-27
Government All-India Estimate	222000
Actual Receipts into Bombay	241163
	1925-26
Government All-India Estimate	324000
Actual Receipts into Bombay	313681
	1924-25
Government All-India Estimate	345000
Actual Receipts into Bombay	486985

It may be remarked here that the arrivals of Broach Cotton in Bombay do not form the total Broach crop, as considerable quantities find their way to Ahmedabad and interior mills, so that the discrepancy pointed out above becomes still wider.

It is perfectly clear from the above figures that the Government of India are wrong in their figures relating to the Broach crop, either owing to faulty methods of crop reporting, or owing to excluding from "Broach", cotton which the trade recognises as Broach. In any case their estimates require drastic overhauling, as the "Broach" figures are of the utmost importance to the trade, the principal hedge-contract which regulates All-India prices of cotton, being Broach.—Yours etc.

R. S. SARAIYA

Nearly 400 American tourists arrived in Calcutta last week-end. One batch with 105 passengers left on Monday night for Darjeeling. Two special trains with 120 passengers each will leave to-night and to-morrow for Agra, Delhi and Benares.—Free Press.

SATYAGRAHA CAMPAIGN.

Volunteers' Pledge.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL. (Camp) Bombay, Feb. 18.

The following pledge has been prepared by the Hindustani Seva Dal in consultation with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and others and has been sent to all its Divisions in the country for enrolment of Volunteers who are ready to join the CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE CAMPAIGN. Seva Dal Members taking this pledge should register names at their Provincial Volunteer Board offices or should directly correspond with the Dal Headquarters.

PLEDGE.

I desire to enlist in the non-violent Army of the Dal and pledge myself to the following:

1. I am in complete agreement with the following creed of the Indian National Congress, viz. "The attainment of Complete Independence by the people of India by all legitimate and peaceful means.
2. As long as I remain a member of the Non-violent Army, I shall maintain non-violence in words and in my actions.
3. I shall endeavour to promote to the best of my ability unity and fraternity amongst all castes and communities of India
4. I shall endeavour to the best of my ability to use swadeshi goods.
5. I shall wear hand-spun and hand-woven cloth alone to the exclusion of all other cloth.
6. I am ready to go to jail if occasion arises, for the independence of the nation, or to suffer assault or even to lay down my life.
7. I shall not demand, in case I am sent to jail, either from the Indian National Congress or from the Hindustani Seva Dal, any maintenance for my family.
8. I shall implicitly obey the orders of my superiors.

Signature ——————

Place —————— Full name ——————

Age ——————

Date —————— Address ——————

N. S. Hardikar,
Secretary-General,
H. S. Dal.

MUSLIMS IN PALESTINE.

—:o:—

Deputation To Be Sent.

—:o:—

Since a new situation has risen in Palestine owing to the appointment of a second Commission for enquiry by the League of Nations, and in view of the representation which the Federation has already made in its address to the Viceroy and his reply and support to the Moslems of India, the Council of the All-India Muslim Federation in their general meeting held under the Presidentship of K. B. Sheik Ali Baakza on Sunday last passed the following resolution:—

Whereas the report of the Palestine Commission appointed by the mandatory power (Great Britain) to enquire into the causes of the recent disturbance in Palestine has been suppressed as it is believed owing to its fairness in dealing with the Moslem claims, by the powers that be, and whereas another Commission has been appointed by the League of Nations to go over the same ground again and whereas the Moslems of Palestine have already exhausted their resources in accumulating and marshalling evidence before the former Commission, and now find themselves in a perplexing handicap and helplessness owing to lack of funds etc., this Council of the All-India Muslim Federation considers that a stage in the struggle of Palestine Moslems against the aggressive Zionist movement, with all its implications has reached, that it has become incumbent upon the Moslems of India to take immediate steps in order to help the Moslems of Palestine by raising funds and organising a deputation to be sent hereafter to Palestine, England and Geneva in order to succur the helpless Moslems of Palestine who are staking their all in saving the Holy land from the encroachment and exploitation by the Jews resolves that an All-India Moslem Conference be called in Bombay in April in order to formulate plans and select members for the said deputation.

FIRE IN B. B. & C. I. RY. WORKSHOP.

—:o:—

Three Carriages Burnt.

A fire broke out on Tuesday night at the B.B. & C.I. Railway workshops, Parel. Fire engines from Dadar and Byculla arrived on the scene and extinguished the outbreak in about half an hour. Mr. Honey directed the operations. It is understood three carriages were burnt, one of them completely. The extent of the damage is not known as the whole place was enveolped in darkness. The cause of the fire also is not known.

The police officers attached to the DeLisle Road Police Station were present on the scene and rendered help.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

MAY.

New York, Feb. 18.

Previous closing rate ...	15.79
To-day's opening rate ...	15.63
Difference	—.16
To-day's Closing Rate	15.78
Difference .	—.01

Broach expectation Rs. 267-8-0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

Previous closing rate	8.44
To-day's opening rate	8.35
Difference	—.09
To-day's closing rate	8.30
Difference	—.14

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Feb. 18

Silver ready	Rs. 20-2-0
Higher	0-2-0
Silver ready	19-15-0
Higher	0-1-0

Tone of market: India bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Feb 18

1st settlemen	46-14-0
2nd settlement	45-13-0
3rd settlement	45-9-0

ROAD-MAKING DEMONSTRATION:—A road-making demonstration will be given under the auspices of The Indian Roads and Transport Development Association Ltd., on the Back Bay Reclamation, behind Churchgate Station, on the 20th instant, commencing at 8 a.m. The Adam's Leaning Wheel Road Grading Machine and McCormick-Deering Tractor being used for this Demonstration will be loaned by Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Bombay, (Sole Agents for the sale of these machines in India) and Petrol and Oil will be supplied by The Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distribution Co. of India, Ltd.

ENROL YOURSELF AS CONGRESS MEMBERS:—The volunteers and the members of the Managing Committee of the Girgaum Congress Committee, Prof D. R. Gharpure and Messrs. S K. Patil, Palekar, Niphadkar, Manjrekar brothers and others have been making efforts to enrol Congress members in the locality of Girgaum.

NON-BRAHMIN CONGRESS.

—:o:—

Meeting In Bombay On Sunday Next.

BOMBAY, Feb. 18.

K. S. Nayudu, Vice-President of the All-India Non-Brahmin Congress Committee wires from Wardhaganj under date February 18:—A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Non-Brahmin Congress will be held at Bombay on 23rd inst. at 2 p.m. at Shiva Tirtha Palace of His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur to consider (1) the attitude of the Non-Brahmin Party towards the All Parties Conference to be called by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, (2) representation of the Non-Brahmin Party at the Round Table Conference, (3) the proposal of the Poona leaders to hold the third session of the All-India Non-Brahmin Congress at Poona and (4) other subjects. All members of the Congress Working Committee as also other non-Brahmin leaders are requested to attend the meeting.—A. P.

KARACHI BANK OFFICIALS JAILED.

—:o:—

Manager Given Two Years.

"This is a very serious offence and in my opinion merits deterrent sentence. The gravity of the offence is enhanced by reason of the fact that the parties resorted to forgeries and manipulation of accounts in the Bank." With these remarks, Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, sentenced Lazarus Alphonso, late Manager of Karachi Bank Ltd., to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, Amichand Kalachand, late Accountant of the same Bank, to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, A. C Dias, Cashier, and P. S. Sitaram, Ledger Clerk, were each sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fines of Rs. 500.

The case arose out of the Bank having suspended payment on the 5th March, 1929. On the 13th May, 1929, liquidators were appointed who, while going through the accounts, found that one Vincent Xavier had only Rs. 2,619 to his credit, while his pass-book showed a credit of Rs. 14,890. The liquidators further investigated the accounts of the Bank and found that from 1st April 1927 to 31st March 1928, Rs. 32,272 were misappropriated by the accused.

They also made payments to certain persons after they had received a telegram from the Head Office to suspend payment. The accused were subsequently arrested and charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 32,272. After a prolonged trial His Worship sentenced the accused as above.

Passing Away Of Dewan Bahadur Pai.

—:o:—

A local correspondent writes under Tuesday's date:—

"It would come as shock to learn of the sudden death to-day of Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai to those who had known him as an energetic, active old gentleman. Even to those who could not see eye to eye with the Dewan Bahadur in politics he was an interesting person with his multifarious public activities, including scouting. His personality was almost patriarchal, reminding one of a sturdier generation that is passing away. He lives behind him a large family and many friends to mourn his death and miss his inspiring presence. The Bombay beggars should be included amongst those for whom he had a warm corner in his heart."

KAAI'S HAWAIIANS

On Sunday the 23rd instant Kaai's merry Hawaiians open their short season in Bombay. They will perform for five days only, giving two shows daily. As can be gauged from their recent successes in Rangoon and other places, the Company is in top-form and Bombay can certainly look forward to an unusually delightful treat of good music. The music of the seagirt land of Hawaii has a refreshing fascination for the people who have had the special privilege of hearing it; and it is safe to say that its charms will continue to grip and hold the hearers of the present and future days. No other music in the world has an equal effect upon one. It is hoped that the return visit of Kaai's merry band will serve as a link that will ever bind the heart to Hawaii, constantly reminding one of the perpetual sunshine, the charming people and their bewitching music.

THE SWASTIK LEAGUE:—An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the League will be held on Sunday (the 23rd inst. at 3-30 p.m. in the Saraswati Hall of the Aryan Education Society's High School, Angre Wadi, Girgaum Back Road, when the Constitution re-written by the Sub-Committee will be considered and confirmed.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

COMING CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 17.

The meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee is to be held on Sunday 23rd instant in the Sarvajanik Sabha Hall at 3 p.m. The principal question before the meeting is, of course, that of resignations of some office-bearers who have resigned. But Mr. G. V. Ketkar, a member of the M.P.C.C. has given notice of five or six resolutions which have been published in the press already. The position of the Committee with respect to these resolutions is somewhat intriguing for, according to the constitution, no resolution of the M.P.C.C can be changed within three months of its passing and if at all it has to be changed, the modifications ought to be circulated along with the agenda and at least sixty members must vote for the amendments. The main resolutions of Mr. Ketkar seeks to alter the central resolution of the M.P.C.C. passed on the 12th in respect of boycott of the Round Table Conference and the boycott of the legislatures. Mr. Ketkar wants the M.P.C.C. to adopt the boycott of the R. T. Conference and to suspend all propaganda regarding boycott of the Councils on behalf of the body officially. His two other resolutions congratulate Mr. K. P. Khadilkar and offer co-operation with the new Maharashtra Congress Party in the execution of the programme outlined by it in its meeting of the 2nd instant.

PUZZLING SITUATION.

These resolutions have given rise to a very puzzling situation. They are likely to be acceptable to those persons who want unity and harmony in Maharashtra and who want some kind of work to be done in Maharashtra. But this may be the position of those who stand in the mid-way of all party-struggle. Nevertheless, it is just probable that they may be resented by some among the goers Responsivists on the ground that they seek to throw away their principles. Similarly, the extreme No-changers also may not like these in so far as they do not accord with the mandate of the Congress at least in one respect of the active boycott of the Councils. Twice or thrice the extreme No-changers have boycotted the M.P.C.C. in the possession of the Responsivists. It may, therefore, be expected that this section will not be in favour of the compromise resolutions under reference. Much will depend on the attendance at the meeting. A large attendance is not expected as the meeting is being held so soon after the previous meeting. In brief, there seem to be various shades of difference of opinion. The whole situation seems to be ticklish. It is difficult to say how the confusing situation will resolve itself in and after the meeting.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Municipality does not appear to be occupied with any serious work. The other day, much time was wasted in a ridiculous discussion on the giving of names to streets. The streets were sought to be named after every member. And the fun reached its peak when one member proposed that the names of the streets should be changed every six months.

The Suburban Municipality also is in a similar condition. It has recently passed a resolution requesting the Government to make vaccination compulsory.

ENTERTAINMENT TAX.

Mr. Wagh, the manager of the Arya Cinema has written a convincing article in the local press calling upon the Government to abolish the tax below the fare of one rupee. He says that amusement should be brought within the reach of the poor. The loss in the revenue by that should be made up by taxation on the racegoers.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S AND LEADERS' PROGRAMME.

WEDNESDAY 19TH INST.

7-0 a. m. **Hindustani Seva Dal Training Camp Volunteers meeting at Jinnah Hall. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. N. S. Hardikar will speak.**

8-15 a. m. **Public meeting at Vile Parle to be addressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Hardikar.**

3-0 p. m. **Public meeting of LADIES to be addressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Peoples Jinnah Hall.**

4-0 p. m. **Medical College Students will present an Address to the Congress President.**

6-0 p. m. **Public meeting at the Congress House Compound. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulvi Mohiuddin Kasuri, Sjts. C. Rajagopalachari, Gangadharrao Deshpande and Dr. Hardikar will speak.**

The meeting is open to all. No admission fee.

8-30 p. m. Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari's lecture in Tamil at Dharavi behind Salem Mohamed's Chawl.

9-0 p. m. Public meeting at King's Circle, Matunga. Speakers. Sjts. C. Rajagopalachari, Gangadharrao, Deshpande and Dr. Hardikar. Maulvi Mohiuddin Kasuri will preside.

TREASURY BILLS.

Poor Response.

BOMBAY, Feb. 18.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months Treasury Bills were opened to-day (Tuesday. The total amount tendered was Rs. 59,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 98/6/0 and above were allotted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount accepted was Rs. 56,00,000 and the average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 6/7/11 per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday the 25th February 1930. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 28th February 1930 Other conditions are as usual

Intermediate three months Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday the 19th February 1930 to Monday the 24th February 1930 at Rs. 98/6/6 per cent. Intermediate 3 months bills sold from 12th February to 17th February 1930 amounted to Rs. 15,75,000.

Six months Treasury Bills sold from 11th February 1930 to 17th February 1930 amounted to Rs 21,50,000. Six months Bills will continue to be sold until further notice at Rs. 97/2 per cent.—A.P.

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THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road.

WEDNESDAY, 19th February, 6 P.M.

Short talk on the Bhagavad Gita Followed by Questions and Answers

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1930

RAILWAY FINANCES IN INDIA.

—:o:—

The Railway Budget for 1930-31 of the Government of India offers one more evidence of the intense industrial depression through which the country is passing just now. The era of surpluses in railway finance, benefiting the general revenues of the Government of India substantially seems to have ended. The minimum contribution payable to the Central Exchequer will next year have to be made good out of the reserves, and not from the current revenues of the State Railways. The passenger traffic has, indeed, contributed much better, in proportion, than might be expected; and to that extent the reduction in fares has been justified as stimulating traffic to a point at which the sacrifice of revenue arising from the reduced fares would be more than made up by the growth in traffic. Even on the goods side, the coal trade has been sufficiently stimulated by the rate reduction to justify firmer faith in that policy about which the Railway authorities do not seem to be very confident while the cotton traffic tells the same tale. On the whole, however, the earnings of the railways from the goods side have fallen off substantially marking the clearest possible proof of the economic depression that lies like a heavy pall on the country. The Budget for the Indian Railways, however, shows a deterioration, not exclusively because of the fall in receipts. The increase in expenditure, due to a variety of reasons —among which not the least considerable is the increase in the interest charges—accounts for the decline in an equal proportion if not more; and the threat of a progressive deterioraion in the railway finance, with its consequent effect on the general finances of the country, is more than implicit in the remarks of the Railway member as well as in the memorandum of the Railway Board.

Let us consider, in somewhat fuller detail, this threat involved in the latest Railway Budget. In 1929-30, the current financial year, "we budgeted", says Sir G. Rainy, "for a total revenue of about 106-1/2 crores and a total expenditure of 95-1/4 crores; and had this result been achieved we should have closed the year with a surplus of 11-1/4 crores on the commercial lines. We now expect that the actuals will be more than Rs. 4 crores worse than the estimate, so that the final surplus is likely to be little more than Rs. 7 crores." Stated comparatively the Railway Budget position is:—

(In crores of rupees).

	1923-29 (Accounts)	1929-30 (Revised)	1930-31 (Budget)
Receipts	103.60	104.88	107.82
Expenditure (including net loss on strategic lines.)	95.79	99.62	101.74
Net surplus	7.81	5.26	6.08

This means that in the current financial year, the fixed contribution to the central revenues of Rs. 6.12 crores will be made up only after the reserves have been drawn upon to the tune of 86 lakhs while in the next year the contribution from the railways to the central exchequer will be only Rs. 5.74 crores. And even this is on the assumption that trade conditions improve in the meanwhile, so as to increase the receipts from the Commercial Lines of the Government by over 3 crores as compared with the figures of the current year. We do not know what reasons the Railway authorities have for this optimism. There is no indication at present that trade revival next year is assured. The monsoon this year is anything but satisfactory; and its consequences are bound to be felt in the traffic receipts from the railways even in the next year. Then, again, the Railway authorities have taken no special steps to promote traffic by rate reductions, which they will not risk lest the net result might even be worse; and they have, of course, not fully allowed for the growing menace of the road traffic in rivalry to the railway. Finally, they have not considered, even yet, the possibility of adding to the receipts from the railway by offering additional services, such as insuring the passenger and goods traffic by a scheme of their own. Altogether, then, on the revenue side, we see no prospects of the rather hopeful position shown by Sir George and his lieutenant being realised. On the expenditure side the position is still more gloomy. For the insatiate increase in interest charges goes on, even in the next year. And, if the overdue improvements in the conditions of the lowest paid employees of the Railways are given effect to, the expenses must needs show an increase that cannot but result in an adverse balance on the Railway Budget.

We do not cavil in the least with the remarks of Sir George regarding the improvements in the conditions of the Railway employees; though we think while these improvements are effected, without a corresponding reductions in the overpaid higher services on the railways, the financial management of that great asset of the State in India cannot be said to be creditable to its managers. Sir G. Rainy has assured the Assembly that schemes are in progress to give effect to improvements in the conditions of railway service, which has, for the moment, called forth one of the worst strikes on the G. I. P. Railway. But when he has abolished the racial distinctions in the leave rules and other such conditions of railway employment, at present operating to the prejudice of the Indian; when he has carried out an intensive policy of Indianisation in the higher ranks of railway service.—a progress, which is none too encouraging, even as shown by the glowing picture of his efforts painted by the master-hand at such window-dressing; when he has effected all economies he possibly can in the working of the railways, he would still have left a very considerable task of the railway financier in India to be accomplished: We mean the progressive reduction in the pays and allowances of the superior foreign staff, which now eat up no inconsiderable amount of the Railway receipts. Will he have the courage to tackle that problem? Will the Assembly demand that heroic measure from him and the Railway Board? Or will they only be intent on cheese-paring to be miscalled sound management of a commercial asset?

The need for the challenge is clear from a glance at the Capital side of the Budget. Sir George and his lieutenant have to admit the growing burden of the Interest charge. But they wax eloquent on the wise restraint they impose on themselves for not undertaking any new projects of fresh construction, while the only capital they can obtain has to be attracted by such ruinous rates as were given for the latest freak in the Sterling Loan. We do not know if we must admire more the hardihood with which our railway managers offer us such comforts and solace, or the tame submission with which our legislators listen to them. While the road traffic is pregnant with immense possibilities that every Railway Administration Report has to recognise; while the inland water transport is yet a matter for the future to develop; while money is so dear, and the general economic position so depressing, how can they claim any credit on the assurance that they will not undertake any fresh projects, but will content themselves with the fuller development of those already in hand? And that is not a small affair either; for, as against the 600 miles of new railways opened in the current year, they expect to add 300 miles of new railways in the next year. They demand a total net capital programme for the railways of 25.25 crores in 1930-31, of which 4.36 crores will be disbursed in England, and 20.89 crores in India, being 16.75 crores capital proper, probably new borrowings and 3.50 crores from the Depreciation Fund. How can we consider that position satisfactory in the existing state of the public finance? What has the special committee on that subject appointed last year to say on that matter? Why is there no reference to that committee in all the speeches and figures presented to the public under the Railway Budget?

THE GOVERNOR.S SPEECH

—:o:—

The speech of the Governor of Bombay on the occasion of opening the Budget session of the Legislative Council is as depressing as the Budget that his Government presented to the Council. It has, however, the merit of being cautiously worded and His Excellency is to be congratulated on not following the reprehensible example of other Satraps and indulging in gratuitous threats of repression. His Excellency is discreetly reticent about the political situation in the country. He has, however, ventured to express the hope that "the people of this Presidency, whose sound political sense has always asserted itself will lend their hearty cooperation in the attainment of the goal which his Excellency the Viceroy has so plainly stated." The people of this Presidency in common with the rest of the country have exhibited their sound political sense by declaring their own goal as plainly and will no doubt pursue it despite all the efforts to cajole or coerce them into accepting official dictation. Some indication of what cooperation with Government has brought them to is indicated by the semi-bankrupt condition of the Presidency Finances and the administrative morass in which the people find themselves. Though Sir Frederick admits that the Bombay textile industry is in a serious condition which affects the prosperity of the whole country, he and his Government have so far done little to bring relief to it. His Government cry halt to the progress of education and prohibition of liquor but offer a number of schemes of police expansion. Unresourcefulness is writ large on Sir Frederick's statement that "we must carry on, without adding to our commitments in any avoidable way until such time as the situation improves." But the Government would not mind adding to the commitments of the people through fresh taxation at a time when it is impossile for the people to bear further bleeding. But what better can be expected when the representatives of the people have no real power? It is no wonder that the people all over the country are sick of tinkering with the administration and are determined to take the whole in their own hands.

BLATANT HYPOCRISY.

—:o:—

The rumour is said to be abroad in Lancashire that the forthcoming Indian budget is likely to contain a provision for an enhanced duty on imports of cloth. We do not know if the Government of India have suddenly become so wise or virtuous or truly Indian. But Lancashire has a guilty conscience about Indian textile duties and is afraid that justice might assert itself at any time. So the representatives of Lancashire in the British Parliament and in the British Press and among the British Professors of Economics, not to mention their tools in India, have come out again with their old altruistic arguments of sympathy for "the poor Indian consumer, the peasant." That peasant has been nearly beggared by the ratio trick which filched about an eighth of the price due to him for his produce. And now a British economist tells us that the interests of peasants will be gravely injured by any further protective duty on textiles and that their interests "are quite ten times more important than those of the beneficiaries of the Tariffs." Yet this solicitude for the Indian peasant does not induce the British manufacturers to revise the exchange ratio which practically gives them a bounty of 12 per cent. at the expense of the peasant. No Indian will be deceived by such blatant hypocrisy.

EXPORT TRADE OF INDIAN OIL SEEDS.

INDIAN TRADERS' APATHY.

(BY NANDLAL MULJI BHUTA).

It is a matter of great regret that the value of India's trade in oil-seeds is not realised in this country, although the Europeans have been taking every advantage of these very valuable products of India.

It would be very surprising to many to learn that oil-seed occupy a position second to cotton amongst the products of this country. So far back as 1895 the exports of oil-seeds to the United Kingdom, Germany and France amounted about 6,00,000 tons in quantity. To this must be added 6759 gallons of oils and 15177 tons of oilcake. This went upto 10,63,240 tons, of the year 1903 the exports of oil-seeds went upto tons 10,63,240, of the oils to 9082 gallons and of oilcake to 26,363 tons and in the years 1913-14 the general exports of oil-seeds amounted to nearly 1,600,000 tons, of the oils to 3,250,000 gallons, and of the cake to 200,000 tons. This phenomenal growth of the export trade attracted the attention of European merchants and as a result in 1916, August, the Secretary of State for India invited the Imperial Institute Committee to conduct an inquirly into the possibilities of further commercial usage in the United Kingdom of the principal India raw materials. This committees appointed a special committee to consider the trade of India in oil-seeds, and the committee so appointed after having made full investigations in the matter submitted its report in May 1918. Whatever may be its findings, on looking to the statistics for the year 1927 we find that, inspite of steady increase in the cultivation of these products, although there is a slight rise in the export of oil-cake viz., from 200,000 tons in 1913 to 275595 tons in 1927, there is a remarkable fall in the exports of oil and oil-seeds. Thus the exports of oils which stood at gallons 3,250,000 in 1913 went down to 1,468,470 in 1927, and the exports of seeds which stood at tons 1,600,000 in 1913 went down to tons 1,201,267 in 1927. Making all allowances for increase in the local consumption which may be partly responsible for this, it is apparent from the figures which speak for themselves that it is high time for us to put our house in order.

A VALUABLE TRADE.

The value of this trade to this country can be well judged from the fact that no country in the world produces in commercial quantities a greater variety of oil-seeds than India. The most important Indian oil-seeds are as follows:—copra, mowra, cotton, sesame, castor, rapeseeds, groundnuts, linseed, poppy and nigerseeds. Of these the first two, namely, copra and mowra seeds yield solid fats. The next four seeds and groundnuts yield liquid non-drying oils and the last three yield liquid drying oils. This classification into three groups according to the nature of the fat or oil contained is of great value inasmuch as it gives

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY WITHOUT RADIO.

WHY THE BROADCASTING COMPANY FAILED.

(By "RADIO ENGINEER")

II.

Prior to 1921 the use of wireless in India had been rigidly preserved as a Government monopoly, but in that year the Government of India, owing to certain commercial developments regarding the subject having taken place, sanctioned the permit for the wireless which necessitated an amendment of the Indian Telegraph Act. The first transmitting license granted in this country was issued to a firm known as the Indian States and Eastern Agency Ltd. on the 23rd February 1922. The Indian public owes thanks to Mr. F. E. Rosher, the Managing Director of the above concern, for having introduced this industry into India. The great utility of the apparatus of this description for long distance communication in India thus became definitely established with the result, that for the first ime the Indian public had the opportunity of "listening in" to wireless. The Government convened a Conference at Delhi in March 1923 and shortly after, permission to establish provisional broadcasting service was given.

In November 1924 the first Indian Broadcasting Station was opened in Calcutta through which programmes were transmitted. In June 1924 a Broadcasting Station was opened in Bombay and from it daily programmes for the Bombay Presidency Radio Club were transmitted. Similar Radio Clubs were subsequently formed in Madras, Rangoon and Karachi. Mr. Rosher being the Marconi representative was able to convince the public at large of the successful wireless demonstrations which resulted in many contracts being obtained for transmission and receiving apparatuses, for point to point communications.

UNREALISED EXPECTATIONS.

The management of the present Indian Broadcasting Company, as they say, had already thought of making a provision for securing 50,000 licenses while erecting the 2 stations at Calcutta and Bombay respectively, and thus their estimates were based on results which were obtained in other countries. For example, they quoted that the number of listeners on May 31st 1926 in

Germany was	1,713,899
Denmark was	147,000

Listeners on June 30, 1926

In Great Britain were	2,234,988
In Switzerland were	59,848

The respective populations were then

Germany	69,000,000
Denmark	3,420,000
Great Britain	43,800,000
Switzerland	3,936,000

N.B.—At the time of the inception of the Broadcasting Company there were over 3,000 licenses taken out in India.

The pioneers of this scheme had inferred that out of a population of 319,000,000 which our country boasts of, they would at least succeed in getting 50,000 listeners or .0157 of the total population, or, in other words, one license for every 6339 persons. It would be surprising to note that the administration of this Company having run the show for a little over two and a half years have been able to achieve, as we are given to understand, the total figure of 11,000 licenses only, out of which, as stated above, 3,000 licenses existed before, or in other words only 8,000 licenses were obtained after an expenditure of Rs. nine lacs of public money.

Assuming the correctness of the aforesaid data of the management which would have ensured the successful running of the enterprise, it may be pointed out that the failure was largely due to the fact that the layout of the plant was not appropriate with regard to its present location. A careful peep into the statistics of the Broadcasting enterprises in foreign countries would have immediately convinced them, that about 80 per cent of listeners are generally located within the range of 30 miles of the main broadcasting plant, whereas the remaining 20 per cent. of the listeners are always situated at a wider range. Had they been alive to this important factor, which is a recognised one in the radio world the promoters would have secured 80 per cent of the licensees in the Calcutta and Bombay centres alone, which means about 20,000 listeners round about Bombay and its suburbs, and as many round about Calcuta centre too.

THE LANGUAGE DIFFICULTY.

The above estimate too, could not have been far too wrong in the case of Bombay city where the population is 14 lacs roughly speaking, had the city been situated somwhere in Great Britain or on the Continent where the complex question of language difficulty does not arise. Situated as we are, we have to face the following figures, which are reproduced from the Indian Census Report for the year 1921 giving percentages of the population speaking different languages in the City of Bombay:—

Marathi	53.4 per cent.
Gujerati	20. per cent.
Hindi	14.8 per cent.

The English language is spoken in the city by 24,000 people only, and other languages such as, Sindhi, Cutchi, Urdu, Marwari, etc., cover roughly 12 per cent.

The above facts are quite enough for one to conclude that the adoption of any one medium of broadcasting such as Marathi, Gujerati, Hindi, or English in a place like Bombay, was bound to create complications in the way of successfully running the show, and hence it was impossible to elicit the suppport of 20,000 listeners from one centre alone when always the larger percentage of the public kept away from it on account of the language difficulty. The ideal places for such centres would have been cities like Poona, the heart of Maharashtra or Ahmedabad for the centres could have been conducted on linguistic basis.

(To be continued.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Another Joint Free Conference.

According to the London correspondent of the "Hindu" the proposed "Round Table Conference" will be held some time late this year or early next year, in any case without "undue" delay. Much depends upon the date of publishing the Simon Commission Report, as the Conference meets mainly to implement the recommendations made in the report. And the supporters of the Conference will patiently wait for it, unable to do anything better. It is also understood that Mr. Benn is anxious to enlist the support of some politicians who pass for Congressmen. The Congress like every other body has its black sheep and there a few who on their own admission have ceased to be Congressmen. Such persons can only represent themselves or those who nominate them. It is becoming daily more and more clear that the London Conference is going to be but a glorified edition of the "Joint Free Conference".

Delhi Women's Lead.

It is gratifying to learn that several meetings of women were held in Delhi a few days ago to convey the message of the Congress and the boycott of foreign cloth and that many women signed the boycott pledge. It is to be hoped that despite the excitement due to the prospect of civil resistance men and women all over the country will give due attention to the boycott programme as also to the enlistment of more Congress members. Meanwhile we would like to know something about the recent progress of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee and also of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in respect of the boycott.

Right Attitude.

An excellent principle in reformed penology was enunciated by Mr. Junglewala, Presidency Magistrate, Fifth Court, Bombay, when he convicted ex-Deputy Inspector of Police, McCullock, of criminal breach of trust and sentenced him only to a day's simple imprisonment. The Magistrate pointed out that the accused had "succumbed to temptation in a weak moment" and rightly held that the dismissal from service, with the forfeiture of right to a pension was adequate punishment to him and he hoped that this "would be a deterrent to others". The object of punishment in civilized society ought to be not to pursue the convicted in vindictive fashion but to help them to reform themselves after penalising them in a manner at once humane and just. We hope Mr. Junglewala will deal with other offenders on the same humane principle and that other dispensers of justice will bear his remarks in mind. The attitude he showed deserves to be extended to offenders in every sphere of society. The starving man who turns thief will then have a chance of reforming himself, instead of being turned into a case hardened criminal. The fact needs to be realised, especially by judicial officers that our Courts are, in no small measure, responsible for creating criminals merely because they refuse such a chance to them.

A Thought for the Day.

"After nearly a hundred and fifty years of devitalising and degenerating conquest and overrule, India must be put in the rightful place, an equal amongst equals, and her sovereign rights acknowledged and accepted; otherwise England stands condemned as a nation of hypocrites, and the greatest offender against freedom on the face of the earth."

V. H. RUTHERFORD.

Cautious.

Doctor (on street): "Ah, good morning. How are you feeling this morning?"

Friend (cautiously): "Does it cost anything to tell you?"

WORLD OF SPORTS.

CARNERA MAKES AMERICA SIT UP

Italian Giant Knocks Out Fifth Opponent.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Feb. 18.

Primo Carnera knocked out John Ericksson of Chicago in the second round of a boxing match.

Carnera weighed 20st. 2lbs. and Erickson tipped the scales at 16st. 13lbs.

That the Italian boxer is making a bold bid for a tilt at the heavy-weight crown is evident from the manner he is clearing up some of the heavy weight brigade in the "Land of Dollars" While his boxing education is far from complete Carnera has proved that he is the most promising novice that has stepped into the roped square in the last decade

M. C. C.'S SECOND ENCOUNTER WITH BRITISH GUIANA.

—:o:—

GEORGE TOWN, Feb. 18.

British Guiana were all out for 264 runs in the first innings of their match against the M.C.C. (Wishart 77. Astill 4 for 81).

The M.C.C. had scored 375 for 3 in their first venture, Hendren and Ames being undefeated with 147 and 104 respectively.

AUSTRALIAN INTER-STATE CRICKET.

—:o:—

Victoria Carries Off Sheffield Shield.

Victoria by defeating South Australia in the final match has won the Sheffield Shield for the twelfth time since its inception in 1892.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETING AVERAGES.

Don Bradman, the Youthful Australian cricketer tops the batting averages in first class cricket throughout the Commonwealth. He has had 13 innings and has compiled 1400 runs. On two occasions he was unbeaten and he eclipsed the world's record by scoring 452 on one occasion. This brilliant batsman has an average of 127 runs per innings and has deservedly earned a place in the team that will make an attempt to recover the ashes next summer.

A'Beckett heads the bowling averages with a figure which reads 16 runs per wicket. He has also been selected for the coming tour.

HOME BILLIARDS.

Professional Cueists At Play.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

In the fortnight's time limit match at the Memorial Hall, the following are the closing scores:

Walter Lindrum	15,106
Clarke McConachy	12,266

—:o:—

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS

—:o:—

Andrews And Mrs Covell In Form.

The weather was rather warm on Tuesday afternoon and hardly conducive to strenuous tennis, but all the matches played were of an interesting nature. Brooke-Edwards has made smooth progress through the top half, his game showing an added efficiency in each match. He entered the fifth round by defeating Babulal in two straight sets. His overhead play was too strong for the Indian, who found it also difficult to return the American's high bounding service. Brooke-Edwards won the opening game at 6—0. In the second set Babulal selected the right moment to volley and managed to secure two games by clever placing, but Brooke-Edwards made several brilliant volleys and took the set at 6—2.

Kamruddin beat Rangaswamy after a long and fluctuating match. The Mysore player opened aggressively and swept through Kamruddin's defence to take the first set at 6—2. The latter however played too Rangaswamy's backhand which broke down and enabled him to square the set. In the third set Kamruddin came to the net with commendable enterprise and early established a lead which gave him the set and match.

Andrews and Mrs. Covell qualified for the third round in the Mixed Doubles by easily accounting for Wagle and Miss Row. The first named pair were in irresistable form, and excelled in passing shots taken on the run from all positions. They had their opponents guessing right through the game and won the first set strongly at 6—1. In the second Mrs. Covell was the essence of steadiness, giving her partner many volleying openings, which he accepted to win the set at 6—2.

Suvarna and Khardekar defeated A. C. Pereira and Ghorpade in an attractive doubles match. The former pair swept through the first set by attacking resolutely. In the second set Ghorpade driving skilfully placed the match on a more speculative basis by squaring the set. Suvarna came to the net and with ruthless smashes broke up the opposing combination in the third set and brought the match to a conclusion with the loss of only three games.

The following are the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.

Brooke-Edwards beat Babulal (6—0); (6—2).

Fox beat Suntook (6—3); (6—4).

Kamruddin beat Rangaswamy (2—6); (6—4); (6—1).

Chari beat Waud (6—0); (6—4).

MIXED DOUBLES.

J. A. D. Naoroji and Mrs. Portlock beat Raja Iyer and Miss Talyarkhan (6—1); (6—1).

Andrews and Mrs. Covell beat Wagle and Miss Row (6—1); (6—2).

Rose and Mrs. MacKenzie beat Thach and Miss Holt (6—1); (6—4).

Ranga Rao and Mrs. Corbett Wright beat Harvey and Mrs. Row (6—2); (6—4).

G. Limbdi and Mrs. Kania beat Kamruddin and Miss Stebbing (3—6); (6—2); (6—4).

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson beat Olivares and Mrs. Clayton (7—5); (6—3).

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Burke and Keane beat Talyarkhan and Vishram (6—3); (6—4).

Dastoor and Vakharia beat Gazdar and Gupte (6—1); (4—6); (6—4).

Merchant and M. M. Desai beat D. G. Desai and Gonsalves (2—6); (9—7); (6—1).

Tew and McLeod beat Chari and Rangaswamy (4—6); (6—1); (7—5).

Suvarna and Khardekar beat A. C. Pereira and Ghorpade (6—3), (3—6); (6—3).

Annett and Schleiter beat Pantasachiv and Shankarlingiah (6—4); (6—1).

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Court No. 1: Brough vs. M. M. Desai; followed by Mrs. McDougall vs. Mrs. Row; followed by Clarke and Allum vs. Raja Iyer and Wagle.

Court No. 2: Khardekar vs. Chopra; followed by Andrews and Rose vs. Limbdi and Ranga Rao; followed by Brooke-Edwards and Brough vs. Merchant and M. M. Desai.

Court No. 4: Burke vs. Ghorpade; followed by Mrs. Covell vs. Mrs. Philips; followed by Mrs. Davidson and Mrs. Covell vs. Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Maundrell.

Court No. 5: Tyebjee and Mehta vs. Annett and Schleiter; followed by Keane and Burke vs. Tew and McLeod.

Court No. 6: Olivares and K. Naoroji vs. Babulal and Pandya; followed by Mrs. MacKenzie and Miss Holt vs. Mrs. Portlock and Mrs. Freke; followed by Mrs. Clayton vs. Miss Thornley.

To play on any available Court: Mrs. Row and Miss Row vs. Mrs. McDougall and Miss Stebbing.

"SO THIS IS LOVE".

—:o:—

SALISBURY'S BRILLIANT MUSICAL COMEDY.

To-day at 5-30 p.m. at Opera House, Mr. R. B. Salisbury's Company will give a matinee performance of their brilliant musical comedy "So this is love". It will be repeated the same night and on Thursday night at 9-30 p.m. There will be reduced prices for the matinee, Rs. 3, 2 and 1.

Two members of Mr. Salisbury's Company, Miss Noreen Hamilton and Miss Suzy Stanbridge, played their parts in the production at London.

QUESTION OF CAPITAL SHIPS.

—:o:—

No Decision Reached

LONDON, Feb. 17.

A categorical denial has been given by authoritative British quarters to the suggestion that Germany has been approached with regard to "pocket battleships".

Reuter learns that there is no foundation for the statement that there was trouble at the meeting of the British, French and American naval delegates on 14th February and Mr. Stimson left the meeting in huff. Discussions were completely amicable.

The experts to-day considered the question of capital-ships, particularly as regards how special ships should be replaced, but no conclusion was reached.—Reuter.

SECOND "POCKET BATTLESHIP "NOT WANTED.

—:o:—

German Cabinet's Decision.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Berlin.—The Cabinet has rejected the demand of the Minister of Defence to insert in the budget a sum for the construction of a second 10,000-ton cruiser similar to the "pocket battleship" Ersatz Preussen."—Reuter.

B. B. & C. I. RY. UNION APPEALS FOR FUND

—:o:—

Strike Still Going.

MEN DETERMINED.

Though a fortnight has passed since the workmen of the G. I. P. Railway struck work there is not the slightest indication of the strike terminating soon.

In the meantime, the public have to suffer a lot as they do not care to travel as they used to do before for fear of being stranded, while the merchants complain of not having regular deliveries, due to the strike.

MEN GETTING STRONGER.

The strikers are getting stronger day by day in spite of the threat of the Railway authorities that their places are being filled. They hold daily meetings at Kalyan, Thana, Wadi Bunder and Victoria Terminus and renew their determination to fight to the finish.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway Union has issued an appeal to subscribe liberally towards the fund started for the benefit of the strikers. Thirteen men were evicted on Monday by the Railway authorities at Matunga, formerly occupied by the Railway Fire Brigade staff.

The negotiations which were reported to have been in progress between the Railway and Union officials in the Union Office on Monday, we find on further enquiry, were between some of the officials of the Metropolitan Vickers Ltd. and the G. I. P. Railway Union. The Metropolitan Vickers Ltd. are the contractors of the G. I. P. Railway, but the negotiations had nothing to do with actual strike.

PURELY AN ENCONOMIC STRUGGLE.

The following statement has been issued to the press by Mr. D. B. Kulkarni, Vice-President, G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, Bombay:

"On behalf of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union I would like to make it clear to the public that the present struggle of the G. I. P. workers is conducted on pure trade union lines and for economic purposes. The Union officials do not want to be dominated by any person or party. As already stated by our worthy president, Mr. R. S. Ruikar, the Union officials fully realise their responsibility and are not in need of guidance from any one.

I would also make it clear that the Union is of opinion that assistance can be accepted from all quarters of the world. My humble and earnest appeal to one and all, Congressmen, the Deshpande group of the Workers and Peasants party, disciples of Mr. Joshi is that they should help the G. I. P. Workers with pure motives. The Union knows who is who, and is grateful to all who are sincerely helping the Workers of the G. I. P. Railway."

"CONSIDERABLE IMPROVEMENT."

—:o:—

Agent's Communque.

The following press note is issued from the Agent's Office, G. I. P. Railway to-day at 14 hours:—

The general position continues to show considerable improvement. Mail, Passenger and suburban services continue to be fully maintained and trains are running more punctually. Goods services have been much increased.—A. P.

At Bhusaval.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

BHUSAVAL, Feb. 17.

Bhusaval strike position is very firm. Mr. Dastane with his band of khadi workers are working and Jalgaon is well in hand. More than 3,000 men are on strike. The men can easily hold out till February end. Daily more men increase the strike strength.

Polkamvar clerk of the D. V. S. Office and six volunteers, are prosecuted for trespassing into the Railway area under Sec. 122 Rly. Act and Messrs. Sathe and Dastne are defending them before the Magistrate. The volunteers are facing prosecutions joyfully.

At Sholapur.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Feb. 18.

Seven strikers were forcibly evicted from their rooms yesterday and to-day. Strikers are firm.

Public meetings were held to show sympathy for the strikers' cause. Javalker Bros. and Company gave a bag of Jwari to strike fund.

Local authorities are not willing to give legal protection to strikers. The district magistrate rejected the application of the strikers.

At Betulganj.

—:o:—

At a meeting held on Feb. 17, the strikers were addressed by then leaders and Rs. 60 collected for their help.

"WADI BUNDER STAFF UNION."

—:o:—

Support Strikers.

A meeting of the Wadi Bunder Staff Union was held on Sunday last at the Servants of India Society's Home with Mr. S. C. Joshi in the chair.

Several members vehemently attacked the G. I. P. administration for their drastic decision to evict the strikers forcibly from their quarters, because they were fighting for bread after exhausting all other means.

A committee has been formed to collect money to aid the strikers. A sum of Rs. 25 was collected on the spot.

Poona Supports Strike.

—:o:—

A meeting of the G. I. P. staff Union held in Poona, Mr. R. N Pathak presiding expressed sympathy for strikers; supported the men's demands; condemned the attitude of the authorities in paying double wages to the blacklegs; contributed Rs. 101 to the strikers' fund; and opposed the eviction of men from their quarters.

BOMBAY MAIL LATE BY 8 HOURS.

Sequel To Railway Strike ?

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

The E. I. Railway Bombay Mail arrived at Howrah to-day 8 hours late.—A. P.

WHAT BREEDS BOLSHEVISM.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1)

derstand why in times of financial stringency Government should continue to maintain such a large number of Body Guards and costly establishments of divisional commissioners.

Mr. V. A. Surve (Ratnagiri) complained that the Government's policy regrding the water supply to vilages was far from satisfactory.

DEAF TO GRIEVANCES.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara) accused Government of a deliberate disregard to listen to the valuable suggestions made by people's representatives from time to time, regarding the ways and means of resuscitating the Presidency's finances. All along, he said, Government had turned a deaf ear to whatever proposals made by the members of the Council. What were Government officials for if they could not devise measures to revive the financial stability of the Presidency? Surely, Government had no right to blame the Opposition benches who had lost no opportunity of suggesting how retrenchment could be effected.

NEW MEMBER SPEAKS.

Mr. H. V. Kolhatkar, in his maiden speech, criticised the budget as being basd on several very bold assumptions. In trying to balance the budget, the Finance Member had thrown a responsibility on the House to give its assent to the extension of Stamp Duty and Court Fees Acts and also to the increased taxation on motor cars. There was nothing in the budget that would give consolation to the non-official side of the House. The Court Fees Act was hitting the poor people hard.

Mr. S. A. Sardesai (Bijapur) while criticising the budget, ventilated the peculiar grievances of his district which, he said, deserved particular attention of Government. The speaker seriously objected to the Government's policy regarding primary education in the rural areas.

The House then adjourned to Wednesday 1 p. m.

FRENCH MINISTERS RESIGN.

Sequel To Government Defeat In The Chamber

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Paris.—The Government was defeated in the Chamber by 286 votes to 281 on the question of the abrogation f the article in the Social Insurance Bill respecting the position of the Tradespeoples' wives. The vote was made a question of confidence. The House adjourned 'sine die.'

The Government defeat was on a clause of the budget dealing with the assessment for income-tax of the small shopkeepers' wives. The Government had no alternative but to resign, in view of the fact that it had made the vote a question of confidence. After defeat the Ministers hurriedly conferred and decided to see M. Tardieu who is ill and in bed. Two of them approached his bed-side and assisted in drafting the letter of resignation. Other Cabinet members (waited in the adjacent room. All Ministers, except M. Tardieu who is in London, then went to Elysee where they handed in their resignations to M. Doumergue. Opinion is expressed in the French Delegation circles in London that the defeat will not affect the delegation. It is thought that M. Tardieu was invited to reform the Cabinet with a new Finance Minister.—Reuter.

—:o:—

Will M. Tardieu Return?

"SCOTCHING BRITISH MANOEUVRES.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Paris.—The action of the Chamber in overthrowing Government in the middle of the Naval Conference is unfavourably contrasted in the press with the self-discipline of the British House of Commons, but though the Leftist papers demand a new Government of the Leftist Parties. the consensus of opinion is that M. Tardieu's return is necessary to "scotch British manoeuvres to force France's hands at the Conference."—Reuter.

After Age-Long Feud.

FAISAL AND IBN SAUD TO MEET

On British Warship As Neutral Territory.

BAGHDAD, Feb. 18.

Arrangements are now complete for an Arab Royal Confrence, which will be held this week end on board a British Warship in the Persian Gulf. A special train will be leaving Baghdad with King Faisal. The Premier, High Commissioner and Sir Kinahan Cornwallis, Adviser to the Ministry of Interior. This arrangement was reached only after many hesitations and postponements, due to the necessity of safeguarding "amour propre" of the two monarchs, who after age long feud between their families have agreed to meet on a British Warship as neutral territory. Arabic press is already somewhat despondent regarding the outcome of the conference. It is rumoured that Ibn Saud will insist on the demolition of the Iraq desert police posts and promise from Iraq to build no such posts in future.—Reuter.

NEW OPPORTUNITIES TO KULAKS.

—:o:—

To Practise Their Creed.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The fate of Kulaks or rich peasants of Russia under Stalin's five year Industrial plan, which he is enforcing in place of Lenin's new economic policy, is described by Reuter's correspondent at Moscow who states that by a recent resolution of the Soviet Central Executive the Kulaks in regions where collectivism is established must be expelled and their property confiscated.

Local Soviets have been authorised to decide which Kulaks should be expelled and which allowed to remain, but outside the area of collectivist agricultural community.

KULAKS MADE TO WORK

The expelled Kulaks will be sent to remote regions where labour is scarce or which are unpopulated In regions where collectivism is not yet enforced, the Kulaks are forbidden on pain of confiscation to sell, donate, let or divide their properties.—Reuter.

British Industries Fair.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Applications for stands have exceeded available space by ten thousand at the London section of the British Industries Fair, where the position of honour at main entrance to Olympia is accorded to the Empire Marketing Board exhibit including all Dominions. The official ceremony of opening was performed at the dinner at Mansion House to-night at which the Duke of York was the principal speaker.—Reuter.

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(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.
(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
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Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

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(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
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BOMBAY OBEYS CONGRESS MANDATE.

Majority Of Voters Boycott Polling Booths.

ASSEMBLY BY-ELECTION

The contest between Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) for a seat in the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday was a tame affair, as all the polling booths were invaded by Parsis in large numbers to register their votes for Sir Cowasji Jehangir.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's chances are very poor as the Nationalist voters in obedience to the mandate of the National Congress viewed the whole show as a joke and did not go to the booths at all.

Four booths were erected for the convenience of the voters. For A and D Wards in the Town Hall, B and E Ward voters had their booth in Nazim Baug at Jail Road, C Ward at C. P. Tank and F and G Wards at Damoder Thakarsy Hall, Parel.

FEW VOTERS.

A few Hindus voted for Mr. Jamnadas, but they did not belong to the Nationalist Party. He had not many friends like his rival knight to lend him their motor cars to carry the voters to the polling booths.

All throughout the city agents of Sir Cowasji Jehangir were busy taking in motor cars Parsi, Indian Christian and Hindu voters. The result of the contest will be declared on Thursday, but the chances of success for Sir Cowasji Jehangir are far greater than for his rival.

EXPORT TRADE OF INDIAN OIL SEEDS.

Continued from page 6.)

one an idea of the technicalness of the oils.

VARIETY OF USES.

It would be important at this stage to notice the different industries which depend upon this trade and the extensive use of oil-seeds as food for human consumption.

A great part of the oil-seed is employed for the extraction of oil or fat, which is refined for use in edible fat industry and the proportion so used in steadily increasing. Oils such as those of rapeseed and linseed which were used only for industrial purposes are now so efficiently refined that they are now employed in making margarine. Cotton seed and other oils also are now converted int osolid fats and used in the manufacture of cheap chocolates and other edible articles.

The oils and fats are moreover employed in the manufacture of soaps, which gives glycerine as a by-product and the value of glycerine can be well judged from the fact that it is essential for the manufacture of propellant explosives.

Large quantities of oils and fats are used as lubricants and it may be worth while noting that castor oil has been found to be the lubricant for excellence for aeroplane and similar work and is, therefore, a war material of first rate importance.

Moreover drying oils such as linseed and poppy seeds are essential for varnish and paint industries and large quantities of special oil varnishes are used in the production of high explosive shells.

Lastly cakes left after the extraction of oils and fats serve as fodder for cattle.

The variety of uses to which oil-seeds and their products are put as mentioned above, will clearly show the high commercial value of this trade and its importance to India will be well realised when we compare the quantity of the different products of this country with those of other countries of the world.

Let us at first take the major products. The following table compiled from the statistics for the year 1927, will at a glance show the relative importance of this trade to India:

	World products in tons.	Indian products in tons.
Groundnuts	3,040,000	2,000,000
Rapeseed	1,177,000	1,000,000
Cotton seed	7,487,000	1,962,000
Cotton seed	7,487,000	1,62,000
Sesame	563,000	140,000
Linseed	4,060,000	400,000
Copra	688,000	not available

DECLINE OF EXPORT TRADE.

The following table will show how the export trade has declined since 1913:—

	Export in 1913 in tons.	Export in -927 in tons.
Rapeseed	249,000	66,259
Castor seed	135,000	121,711
Cotton seed	254,000	152,932
Sesame	712,000	11,063
Linseed	414,000	222,507
Copra	38,000	585
Mowra	33,000	4,490
Niger	4,000	1,731
Poppy	19,000	2,283

As to groundnuts the export has risen to 613,360 in 1927 from 383,500 in 1913. If we, however, compare the proportion of the export with production, we find that there is a sharp decline. For, whereas in 1913, 383,500 tons were exported out of the total product of 749,000 tons, in 1927 out of the total product of 2,000,000 only 613,560 were exported.

We have already mentioned above the various uses to which the products of the seeds are put, and we can see for ourselves that as science and industries advance, the demand for oilseeds and their products will greatly increase.

India being principally an agricultural country prosperity in agriculture means prosperity to 30 per cent. population of this country. I therefore appeal to our Indian merchants to turn their attention seriously to this trade and lead it to prosperity whereby not only will they benefit themselves but will be also extending their helping hand to the starving millions of India.

"AT IT AGAIN."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—You have rightly drawn the attention of your readers to the campaign of vituperation and insolent abuse of Indian Nationalist leaders which is being carried on by the British Imperialist Press especially since the Lahore Congress passed the Independence resolution. It seems that there is a race among the papers and journals as to the length to which every one of them is prepared to go. You have already published the attack on Mahatma Gandhi by Sir Michael O'Dwyer. That is only one sample of the articles which are appearing now-a-days. A whole newspaper can be published only with the articles now-a-days we find in them. "Truth" called Mahatma Gandhi an "astute and unscrupulous" agitator in its issue of the 1st January, 1930. In its issue of the 8th January, 1930, it published some paragraphs under the heading "The Myth of Gandhi's Saintliness", and called the tributes paid to Mahatma Gandhi by Mr. Montagu, viz., "a very great and distinguished Indian, a man of the highest motives and finest character, a man who has deserved well of his country both in India and outside it" as "nauseating". In the said article Mahatma Gandhi who is respected for his belief in non-violence even by his opponents in politics was described as "the spearhead of the revolution". The climax has reached in its latest article which appears in its issue dated January 29, 1930, under the oft-repeated heading "The Crisis in India". Commenting on the articles of Mahatma Gandhi in "Young India" during the month of January it says that "it is because he has constantly been proved guilty of such hypocrisy as this that "Truth" has described the Great Soul as a dangerous humbug." It is really heart-rending to see such abusive adjectives used for one of the purest—if not the purest—souls in India at the present time. After attributing to his preachings every sort of trouble that occurred in India in 1919, viz., in its own words "violence intimidation, murder, looting and burning" the article ends with the following which is more or less the advice which is given by almost all the articles:—

"He must be a very infatuated admirer of the Great Soul who can really believe in Gandhi's saintliness or the sincerity of his maunderings about non-violence. Gandhi is bent on exciting a rebellion. He is not amenable to argument, as both British and Indians have found—for the simple reason that he regards himself as the Messiah of India, whose task it is, by whatsoever mean, to deliver India from the 'satanic British'. Therefore it is to be hoped that at the first sign of trouble Lord Irwin will be faithful to his warning to the extremists and arrest Gandhi. While he is allowed to carry on with impunity there can be no peace in India."

This is about the one person who has made the whole of India realise the value of non-violence in thought, word and deed.—Yours, etc.,

"NON-VICLENT."

Feb. 17.

"THE MYTH OF GANDHI'S 'SAINTLINESS'."

—:o:—

More Libels On The Mahatma.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir.—Recently you published an article showing how Mahatma Gandhi is being defamed and attacked. Yesterday you published an article written by Sir Michael O'Dwyer which had appeared in a British newspaper, viz., "Daily Mail". The whole of the said article is more or less an attack on Mahatma Gandhi and his followers. He says: "The Congress resolutions are an open incitement to law-breaking and rebellion and must be dealt with accordingly. Give Gandhi and his colleagues, as a 'locus poenitentiae', the opportunity publicly to recant and withdraw them. If so, well and good; if not, the only course open to a self-respecting Government is to enforce the law against those who break it or incite others to break it—Gandhi and his colleagues." If anybody takes the trouble of going through some of the journals published in England he will find that everyone of them has more or less echoed what Sir Michael writes in the "Daily Mail". The difference is only in the degree and in the manner in which th same has been written.

It seems that the attack on Mahatma Gandhi is still being continued and will not stop till Mahatma Gandhi is once more put into jail. So far as Mahatma Gandhi is concerned we can see from his writings at present that he is prepared for that and his latest comment on the conviction of Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose shows that he wants the people of India also to be ready to follow him if necessary. The journal, viz., "Truth" which called him an "astute and unscrupulous agitator" has not stopped with what it has already written, in its issue of the 1st January, 1930. In the very next issue, viz., that of the 8th January, 1930, it publishes some paragraphs under the heading 'The Myth of Gandhi's 'Saintliness'." The said paragraph are more or less a summary of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's article which you published yesterday. Though I do not want to give long extracts I think it will not be improper if I give below what the said "Truth" has written as I think that there is something mysterious in that the said extracts more or less follow the article of Sir Michael, though we may not call it a conspiracy against giving freedom to India.

"In the article on India in "Truth last week it was suggested that time had come for us to stop talking nonsense about Gandhi, and recognise him for the astute and dangerous revolutionary that he is. The adulation of Gandhi that has become the fashion in Great Britain is inexplicable, for it is not confined to that section of the community, who think that their own country is always in the wrong and that every enemy is actuated by the purest and most idealistic motives. The late Mr. E. S. Montagu was the first high priest of the Gandhi cult here. After the Punjab rebellion in 1919 Mr. Montagu sacrificed the civil and military officers who, by saving the situation there, probably averted another Indian Mutiny, but he went out of his way to pay a nauseating tribute to Gandhi whose speeches were mainly responsible for the disorders. Mr. Montagu said that his 'friend' Gandhi was 'a very great and distinguished Indian, a man of the highest motives and finest character, a man who has deserved well of his country both in India and outside it.'

Ever since any high official who has indicated disagreement with that view of Gandhi has been sharply called to order, even though the Great Soul himself described the British Raj as 'Satanic'. Let us see how he responded to this fulsome flattery. At Lucknow on October 18, 1920, he said 'non-co-operation is our religion. God and devil cannot co-operate and as long as devilishness exists in the British Raj we commit a sin if we co-operate. When we use swords we shall warn European women and children.' (We do not know whether this is correct.) 'We call him a saint, he calls us devils.'

"In March, 1922, Lord Reading had Gandhi prosecuted for inciting the Indian army to mutiny. During the trial Gandhi not only exulted in what he had done, but said he would repeat it. He was sentenced to six years' imprisonment, but ill-health secured his release after he had served only two. For these two years India was, as far as India ever is peaceful. When he was set free, almost immediately the trouble began. He is the spearhead of the revolution, with whom Viceroys, even those appointed by a Conservative Prime Minister, condescend to parley on equal terms. We were not always so weak-kneed with revolutionaries. Lord Morley, a Liberal of enlightened views, did not hesitate to use severe methods to deal with sedition because he knew that Indian agitators are amenable to no other argument."

In short, what Sir Michael wants is repression and in that he is supported by almost all the British journals. I will end this with a short extract from an article from the "New Statesman" which is more or less in the same strain:—

"British Government in India has been very weak during the past very difficult decade. It must cease to be weak.....We cannot give democracy and self-government to India.....The present Viceroy is evidently not the man for the job. He is indiscriminately conciliatory. What is needed at the moment—and for the next ten years or so—is a very firm Government which will ignore the extremists—will in fact boycott the boycotters.....At all events it is time for the ending of the misunderstandings or the pussilanimities which have been displayed by successive British Governments during the last twelve years. We must continue really to govern India until we have taught her to govern herself, and throughout the whole of the long lesson we must continue to show her what Government means."

Let the people of India show when time comes that repression will fail as has been said by Rev. Holmes and follow Mahatma Gandhi in his gospel of non-violence bearing in mind that "whatever may have been true of other countries and other times, the weapon of violence can at this stage of their history lead the people of India nowhere at all, except to disaster and destruction", as stated by "The Nation and the Athenaeum".—Yours, etc.,

"NON-VIOLENT."

Children Library For Kandewadi School.

—:o:—

The opening ceremony of the Children's Library, dedicated to the Kandewadi Municipal Gujarati School, was performed by Dr. Jethalal Vora, Chairman of the Schools Committee, before a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, in the Kahanbai Lohana Wadi. A golden medal was presented to Mr. Chotalal Kalidas, headmaster of the Kandewadi Municipal School. Silver medals were given to other teachers also.

Children then performed the dialogues and gave an exhibition of the drill feats, etc.

Mr. Chotalal Kaldias in his report thanked the contributors for their help, especially Seth Purusottam Muni, for his gifts and monetary help. Dr. Jethalal then thanked the residents of Kandewadi for taking keen interest in the school and the library. He referred to the demand of the residents to open an A.-V. School in the locality.

"ALHARMAIN STEAMERS CO."

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

A well-attended meeting of leading Arab merchants held in the Arab Club premises where particularly every prominent Arab was present. The meetings was opened by a stirring speech from Allamah Abdul Kadar Askandrani who forcibly dealt with the univesal brother-hood of Islam, its past political and commercial glories and appealed to the audience to co-oprate among themselves in every walk of life.

Mr. Abdullah-al-Zaid of Behrin then introduced the newly established mercantile Marine Company of India "Alharmain Steamers Ltd." He gave the detailed particulars of the Company, its capital and directors etc. His appeal was so much appreciated that Mr. Abdul Rahman Ghusaibi and Shaikh Abdul Latif Abdurrazaq enthusiastically supported it and a good number of shares was subscribed then and there. The work of enlisting support by leading merchants is in full swing.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

—:o:—

Half-Day Camping.

It has been decided to start a Half-day Camp of the Hindustani Seva Dal for Bombay and Suburbs of 15 days. About 70 Candidates have already registered their names, This Camp is to be started on the 9th of March 1930 in the morning at 8 a. m. The time has been fixed from 7 p. m. to 8 p. m. daily so as to suit all candidates.

A meeting of the Candidates for this Camp will be held in the Congress House to-day (Wednesday) at 7 in the morning when Pandit Jawharlal Nehru and Dr. Hardikar will address the Candidates. Those members who have registered their names for the Camp, the members of the National Volunteer Corps started by Mr. Meherally and the Dal members in Bombay are requested to be present.

Admission tickets will be issued at the Congress Office on the 18th.

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FIORCIBLE EVICTIONS.

Protest Made To Viceroy And Governor.

BHUSAWAL, Feb. 18.

Mr. Ruikar, President, G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union arrived here last night. Addressing a meeting of 4,000 strikers, under the presidency of Mr. M. Shukratala Dhayle, Messrs. Ruiker and Dastane exhorted the workers to continue the strike till their grievances are met and full success is achieved. They also strongly criticised the attitude adopted by the local authorities towards the strikers. In the case of evictions they advised the strikers to offer peaceful Satyagraha. Cases of fircible evictions of family people including purdah women were brought to their notice. But in every case they advised the men to be non-violent even in the face of great provocations. Great indignation prevails among the strikers in the matter of forcible evictions.

Mr. Ruiker has sent telegrams to His Excellency, the Governor of Bombay, to Mesrs. Kelkar and Aney at Delhi, and also to His Excellency the Viceroy, protesting against the procedures adopted in forcibly evicting the strikers from Railway quarters.

EVICTIONS PRODUCE NO TERROR.

Forcible eviction of strikers is still going on None of the strikers vacated quarters willingly. All articles of evicted strikers were forcibly removed without asking whether they were prepared to take charge or not. One more woman was again forcibly removed from her quarters. Forcible eviction has no effect on strikers. Serious trouble is apprehended in case of Mahomedan and Pathan strikers. Photos of the officers taken evicting the strikers. Officers on duty are avoiding being photoed. A public meeting was arranged in the evening. Excitement prevails throughout the city. Total number of evictions so far amount to six.—Free Press.

The Port Officer, Okha wires:—The S. S. "Janus" (Line, The British India Steam Navigation Company, Bombay, Agents; Messrs. Chhotalal Premji and Company) left Port Okha on the 17th instant for Calcutta with 1117 tons of salt.

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IMPERIAL PREFERENCE WITH A VENGEANCE.

Proposed Additional Duty On Imported Cloth.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

With reference to telegraphic reports from London that Lancashire is agitating against any imposition of additional duty on imports of cloth, the Free Press of India sought to ascertain from Government circles if it was true that any additional duty was contemplated in the forthcoming Budget. While official circles deny any knowledge of what the budget may contain, the Free Press of India has been able to ascertain, that reports in Lancashire in regard to the additional duty on cloth are well-founded. If the reports speak the truth, this question was discussed by the Finance Member during his short stay in England in December with some of the Lancashire representatives and the proposed duty has the support of Lancashire, as it calculated that the country to be hit primarily would be Japan and possibly Italy and not Lancashire. As Japan has made considerable inroads into the Indian market any sever handicap on Japan, it is believed, would benefit Lancashire as effectively as it would assist Indian Mills.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

The Free Press of India learns that probabilities are that the budget would contain a proposal for leaving an extra four percent duty on imported cloth as revenue duty, thus bringing the total import duty to fifteen percent. This duty would be leviable on all goods but this would be coupled with the proviso, that in no case the minimum duty shall be less than three and a half annas per pound of cloth. This would be, it is pointed out, an introduction of Imperial Preference with vengeance as over ninety percent of the imports of Lancashire relate to fine counts and higher priced goods which would result in their paying duty of 15 percent only. In fact cloth, the prices of which range from Rs. 1-7-4 per pound and above would pay only fifteen percent and according to experts, Lancashire goods are ordinarily of the price of Rs. 1-7-4 per pound and above. On the other hand, Japanese goods are priced, it is said, between thirteen and fifteen annas per pound. If it is so, the minimum duty of three and a half annas would work out between 22 and 27 percent, thus giving Lancashire imports a premerantial rate of over 10 percent on an average. The result of such duty would be to create a greater demand for finer cloths as they would be available at prices of either coarse counts or very near them. According to experts, the result of the proposed duty, if it materialises, would be to give impetus to finer counts and thus encourage to Lancashire and afford meagre protection to Indian Mills. As between Bombay and upcountry mills, the opinion is that up-country mills would benefit more.—Free Press.

GLEANING FROM URDU PRESS.

—:o:—

Death Of Two Eminent Muslims.

During the last few weeks Muslim India has suffered two great losses in the deaths of two of its devoted workers. Of these the first death is of Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haq who was living a retired life in his native place for the last several years. During the Khilafat movement he made so much sacrifice as to give up his European mode of life and spent the last years of his life in Divine contemplation. May God shower His blessings on his soul! The other death was of Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan. He was also a sincere worker and a true gentleman. He was the soul of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference and of the Aligarh movement. A few years before he died, he had become a truly religious man. He used to put on Khaddar as well. May God cover him with His mercy! Such men will no longer be born amongst the Musalman now.—("Sach").

Commenting on the Lahore Session of the Khilafat Conference, "Sach" makes the following pertinent observation:—"No body has anything to say against the generosity, winning manners and personal qualities of Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan, its President. But his political creed is a well-known thing. Still more surprising is the personality of Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, the chairman of the Reception Committee. Has he been to the jail? Did he take any part in the Khilafat movement when it was at its height? Has he delivered any patriotic speech in any Council in support of the country's claim for freedom? Leave all this alone. The question is whether he took any part in any of the Khilafat meetings before? Has he ever extended his helping hand to the Khilafat Committee which has passed through many a crisis? Leave this also alone. Does he approve of the objects of the Khilafat Committee? . . Let the enemies of the Khilafat express their joy over the proceedings of the Conference as much as they like; let them ridicule them to thei rhearts' content. But no devoted servant and worker in the cause of the Khilafat can refer to its proceedings without hanging his head in shame. We cannot dare say anything to the other office-bearers of the Khilafat Comlafat Committee. But the heart is anxious to make this representation to Moulana Muhammad Ali:

"Jaisi ab hai teri mahfil, kabhi aisi to na thi."

NADIR SHAH'S REFORMS.

Referring to King Nadir Shah's programme of reforms, "Maarif" observes:—Aala Hazrat may or Afghanistan needs a reformer of may not be the rightful king of Afghanistan needs a reformer of his type. He is advocating modernism gradually and at the same time he knows that every old thing is not bad and every new thing is not worthy of imitation. He also knows that by simply donning a hat the brain down below does not underg a change. What is needed is that the brain and the heart may be transformed. The condition of the Ulemas cannot be improved by sending them to the jail or by hanging them; it can only be accomplished by reforming the religious schools where they are educated.

"Maarif" thus comments on Dr. Krenkow's appointment to the chair of Islamic studies at Aligarh:—Out of the imprpovements made by Nawab Masud Jang in the Muslim University one if the appointment of Dr. Krenkow. Of all the Western Orientalist he loves Islam most. Nawab Imadul Mulk was one of his patrons and it was because of him that the Doctor entrutsed with the work of editing the books of the Dairat-ul-Marrij. The degree of Doctorate has been conferred on him by a Holand University. We trust that he will be able to attain the same popularity in India as was attained by Dr. Joseph Horwitz.

A FOOLISH RUMOUR.

In the course of a letter to the "Roznama-e-Khilafat," the Afghan Consul stationed in Bombay strongly contradicts the Lahore rumour to the effect that King Nadir Khan is contemplating the murder of Mr. Zafar Ali Khan, the editor of "Zamindar," by means of his supporters and declares that King Nadir Khan is above such mean tactics. He also assures the Bombay people that Afghan are not seeking employment in the G. I. P. Railway and remarks that they have nothing to do with the local Hindu-Muslim quarrels, from which they will always remain aloof.

"Insaf" of Lahore writes on the authority of "Al Moqattam" that a Turkish woman was given one year's hard labour for showing disreopt to the Turkish flag.

"Siyasat" of (Lahore) learns that friendly relations have been established between Mr. Zafar Ali Khan and Maulana Shaukat Ali. The latter had even gone to the "Zamindar" office and hopes are now entertained that both these leaders will work in unison with each other at leas tin matters which pertain to the general well-being of the Musalmans.

UNITED EMPIRE PARTY.

—:o:—

Lord Beaverbrook's New Stunt.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Lord Beaverbrook has issued a manifesto launching the new political party known as the "United Empire Party" for the purpose of carrying into effect the "plain principles for which the Empire crusade has been launched". He says that already 200,000 men and women have been enrolled as founder members, while events of the last few weeks have demonstrated that no one of the existing political parties is big enough to embrace the doctrine of Empire Free Trade in its entirety.—Reuter.

New Zealand Aviators Leave Baghdad.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb 17.

Amman, (Transjordania).—New Zealand aviators Piper and Kaye have left for Baghdad.

Baghdad.—Aviators Piper and Kaye arrived here this morning and left in the afternoon.—Reuter.

Delhi.—Major General W. L. O. Twiss has been appointed Colonel of the 9th Gurkha Rifles. Colonel G. Knowles (retired) has been appointed Colonel of Poona Horse (17th V. C. Cavalry.)—A. P.

Delhi.—H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Irwin witnessed the flying display organised by the Delhi Flying Club at the Civil aerodrome. Thousands of people including many distinguished persons watched it. Lady Irwin amidst cheers christened "Eve and Lotus," two new Moth aeroplanes belonging to the Club.—A. P.

IMPEDIMENTS TO NATIONAL SHIPPING.

—:o:—

Foreign Interests At Work.

MR. ERULKAR RAISES THE ISSUE IN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Indian shipowners were represented by Mr. Erulkar of the Scindia Steamship Company at a meeting at Paris, of the Sea Transport Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce which is preparing a report on the trade barriers in respect of sea transport for the League's Economic Consultative Committee. It is understood that Mr. Erulkar raised the question of the existence of powerful non-national interests obstructing the growth of national shipping and suggested special mention of it as an impediment to the freedom of trade, but the Committee decided that matter did not come within their purview.—Reuter.

KING'S POLICE MEDAL.

—:o:—

New Rules Regarding Allowance.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

The following communique has been issued:—

In connection with the question of giving recognition to the gallantry displayed by a police constable who was shot dead while attempting to capture an armed dacoit at Delhi on 4th April, 1928, the Governor-General-in-Council was led to consider the desirability of attaching an allowance to the King's Police Medal when awarded for an act of gallantry following the analogy of Special Pensions which are attached to certain military decorations. It has now been decided with the approval of the Secretary of State for India that the following rates of allowances should be granted to recipients of the King's Police Medal or a Bar to the Medal when the decoration is awarded for an act of gallantry.

There are two categories: Higher allowance is for Medal or Bar awarded to an officer not already in receipt of an allowance and lower allowance is for Bar awarded to an officer already in receipt of an allowance.

NEW ALLOWANCES.

In the case of an Inspector, Civil Police, Subedar-Major and Subedar, Military Police, allowance will be Rs. 25 per mensem, if in former category and Rs. 12 per mensem in the latter category. Similarly allowances for others are: Deputy Inspector, Sub-Inspector and Sergeant, Civil Police; Jamadar, Military Police, Rs. 15 and Rs. 7 respectively, Assistant Sub-Inspector, Civil Police, Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 respectively, Head Constable, Civil Police; Havildar and Nair, Military Police, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 3-8 respectively; and Constable, Civil Police; and Sepoy, Military Police, allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem and Rs. 2-8 per mensem respectively.

The allowances will be granted only to those below the rank of an Inspector of Police. The amount will depend on the rank of the recipient at the time when the act of gallantry is performed. Where any person is in receipt of allowance at the time of his death, it shall be continued for life or till the remarriage of his widow, unless forfeited for misconduct. The present holders of the Medal or the Bar granted for an act of gallantry including those on pension will be entitled to draw the allowance with effect from 1st January, 1930.—A. P.

French Cabinet's Resignation Accepted.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Paris.—M. Doumergue has accepted Government's resignation.—Reuter.

Walk-over For Pandit K. Malaviya.

—:o:—

BENARES, Feb. 17.

It is understood that Rameshwardas Bagla, one of the two candidates in the by-election for the Assembly seat rendered vacant by the resignation of Pandit Motilal Nehru, has withdrawn his candidature, and that the other candidate Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya (Nationalist) who was supported among others by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. M. R. Jayakar, will be returned unopposed. Polling was to have taken place to-morrow, the 18th in—A. P.

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When dissolved in the mouth, Peps give off certain soothing and agreeable-antiseptic fumes which give all recesses, membranes, and tissues of the throat a softening yet invigorating germ-killing bath. Thus, Peps quickly end pain or irritation, heal soreness and inflammation in the delicate air-tubes, and benefit the whole bronchial system.

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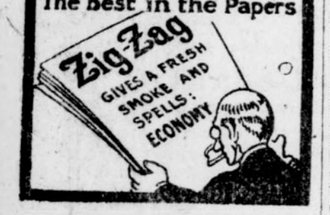

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GIVE PREFERENCE TO INDIAN MANUFACTURES.

Govt's Policy Criticised.

The Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber has written to the Government of India the following letter regarding the New Stores Purchase Rules:—

I am directed to invite a reference to the letter of this Chamber dated 10th December 1924, in which it was pointed out in paragraph 5, that the Government of India Act reserved special power for the Secretary of State for India to make rules for the purchase of imported stores. My Committee have always felt that this restriction is responsible for the slow and unsatisfactory progress made in the direction of giving effect to Government's policy in the matter. They trust that this particular power would be relaxed and that the Government of India would be invested with full authority to make their own arrangements in the matter of securing requirements for the departments of Government in the best manner possible.

DRIVE OUT INDIAN CONSUMER.

My Committee would further urge what public opinion in India has frequently pointed out, that the enunciation of Government's policy in the above terms, viz. to purchase "consistent with economy and efficiency" has been availed of to effect purchases in the United Kingdom often at high prices as compared with purchases in the Continent, and also has been used in order to drive out the Indian producer. In order that this may not happen, my Committee made a suggestion in 1924 that the rules should specifically provide that each purchasing officer should, without reference to his superior, be authorised to purchase an article made in India so long as it is capable of being used for the purpose for which it is required, even if the lowest Indian price is ten per cent. over the lowest foreign quotation.

LIMITED PREFERENCE.

The new rules mention "a limited degree of preference in respect of price" and as this is capable of being ministerpreted, a distinct provision as to the percentage should be put in. This would be the provision for each individual purchaser if the purchase is made not through the Indian Stores Department, but my Committee would say that there might be circumstances justifying a larger preference. Such a preference may be wanted only for a short period on account of some exceptional circumstances. In all such cases where, therefore, the Indian prices exceed by ten per cent., it should be laid down that the purchasing officer should make a reference to the Chief Controller of Stores provided the amount of the purchase does not exceed Rs. 500|-.

A REFORM WANTED.

Another important point of principle and practice, which my Committee feel is essential before the results aimed by the Legislature could be secured, is the abolition of the India Stores Department in London as a separate organisation. It may be readily granted that there will be need for importing certain materials from abroad even if the contract for them may be placed in India and that this material may have to be inspected abroad. An inspection organisation in the United Kingdom or in other markets may exist under the direct control of the Indian Stores Department. My Committee see no justification as a matter of business practice in the maintenance of two separate purchase organisations with all their ancilliary machinery for the same purpose both on the question of cost and on the inevitable rivalry or intolerance which might arise between two such organisation. They had urged this reform in 1924 and I am to express regret that Government have not seen their way to effect this much-needed change even as late as to-day.

RAISING JURISDICTION OF S. C. COURT REGISTRAR.

—:o:—

Bill To Amend P. S. C. Courts Act.

A Bombay Government Gazette publishes the text of Bill No. VIII of 1930—A Bill further to amend the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay.

In the statement of objects and reasons, it is observed:

"The Civil Justice Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1924-25 made certain recommendations for the extension of the jurisdiction of Small Cause Courts. The Government of India on a careful consideration of these recommendations in detail framed a draft Bill to give effect to such of the recommendations as they had approved. The draft Bill was circulated for opinion to the Local Governments. Ultimately, however, the Government of India decided not to proceed with the proposed legislation.

The object of this Bill is to give effect to such of the amendments included in their Bill by the Government of India as have been accepted by this Government, with the concurrence of the High Court; and also to amend section 12 of the Act with a view to raise the jurisdiction of the Registrar of the Small Cause Court from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50.

The following notes on clauses explain the object of each amendment in detail.

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

Clause 2.—The limit of Rs. 20 for suits triable by a Registrar of a Small Causes Court by section 12 (3) of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, was fixed over forty years ago. The value of the rupee has fallen considerably since then. There has been a great increase of litigation during the past few years, with a corresponding increase of work in all Courts. In the Small Cause Courts, in particular, the increase is very marked and it is necessary to find some way for its speedy disposal. With a view to remove congestion and to relieve the Judges of some of their work, it is, therefore, proposed to raise the jurisdiction of a Registrar of the Small Cause Court from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50. It will be in the discretion of the Local Government as at present to fix the pecuniary limit up to which any particular Registrar should be vested with jurisdiction for the trial of suits triable by a Judge of the Small Cause Court.

Clause 3, sub-clause (1).—The Committee recommended that clause (4) of the Second Schedule to the Act should be amended so as to enable a Judge who can hear a suit for house or other rent to try and decide ejectment suits dealing with the same class of property. As difficult questions not infrequently arise for decision in these suits, it is considered undesirable to allow a Small Cause Court to deal with all questions arising out of them. The recommendation has therefore been accepted with certain modifications suggested by the High Court, and to the extent shown by the proposed additions to this clause.

Sub-clause (2).—Clause (18) of the Second Schedule excludes a suit relating to a trust including a suit to make good out of the general estate of a deceased trustee the loss occasioned by a breach of trust, and a suit by a co-trustee to enforce against the estate of a deceased trustee aclaim for contribution. As the words "relating to a trust" are very wide and have given rise to different interpretations by the High Courts, the Committee recommended that the clause should be amended so as to substitute the words "to enforce" for the words "relating to" with a view to avoid ambiguity and to confine the clause to cases where the terms of a trust form the real subject-matter in dispute. Government however agree with the High Court that it is not proper to limit the clause to "express" trusts only and that it is equally desirable to exclude suits relating to implied or resulting trusts. The proposed amendment is intended to effect this object.

EMPOWERING S. C. COURTS.

Sub-clauses (3) and (4).—Clauses (20) and (21) of the Second Schedule exclude respectively a suit instituted under section 283 or section 332 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1882 (now rules 63 and 100 of Order XXI to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908), and a suit to set aside an attachment by a Court or a Revenue-authority or a sale, mortgage, lease or other transfer by a Court of a Revenue-authority or by a guardian. The Committee recommended that the clauses should be amended so as to empower Small Cause Courts to dispose of suits under Order XXI, Rule 63, and for setting aside an attachment when they relate to moveable property. The proposed sub-clauses give effect to that recommendation.

Sub-clause (5).—Clause (31) of the Second Schedule excepts any suit for account (other than that referrred to in clauses (29) and (30), including a suit by a mortgagor, after the mortgage has been satisfied, to recover surplus collections received by the mortgagee, and a suit for the profits of immoveable property belonging to the Plaintiff which have been wrongfully received by the Defendant. The Committee recommended that the clause should be amended so as not to apply to suits for mesne profits. As observed by them there has been a conflict of decisions of the High Courts as to the interpretation of this clause. The Bombay High Court holds that a suit for mesne profits is a suit for the profits of immoveable property belonging to the Plaintiff which have been wrongfully received by the Defendant within the meaning of clause (31), but that it does not come within the said clause if the amount claime said clause if the amount claimed is an ascertained sum so that no account has to be taken. Government agree with the Committee that the law should be clarified, and that, as suits for damages against trespassers are admittedly of a small cause nature, the clarification should take the form of providing that suits for mesne profits shall be within the cognizance of Small Cause Courts.

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SOVIET RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.

—:o:—

Storm Of Questions In Commons.

MR. HENDERSON TO ASCERTAIN FACTS.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Fifteen out of twenty questions addressed to the Foreign Office in the House of Commons to-day dealt with Russia. Mr. Henderson's guarded replies evoked a rain of supplementary questions punctuated sometimes by Labourite and sometimes by Conservative cheers. For instance, when Mr. Henderson said that before he raised the question of religious persecution with the Soviet Ambassador, he would do his best to ascertain the facts Labourites cheered, while the Conservatives applauded their spokesman who wished to know whether Mr. Henderson would permit Propaganda Agreement to be flagrantly broken, Mr. Henderson having previously stated that he did not consider that the anti-British articles in Russian Press called for action.—Reuter.

MEMORIAL TO VICEROY.

—:o:—

To Take Over Broadcasting Service.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

The memorial organised by the Indian Wireless Magazine, Calcutta, praying the Government to take over broadcasting service has been forwarded to the Viceroy. The memorial is signed by thousands of citizens both European and Indian of Calcutta and the suburbs. The signatories include Kumar Sahib Sekhareshwar Ray, Minister of Local Self-Government, Raja Manmathanath Roy Chowdhury of Santosh, President of the Bengal Council, the Advocate-General of Bengal, the Maharaja of Mymensingh, several High Court Judges, business magnates and others.—A. P.

PUTHIA MAIL VAN ROBBERY.

—:o:—

Charges Framed.

RAJSHAHI, Feb. 17.

The Special Tribunal with Mr. J. M. Pringle as President to-day framed charges under Sections 320-B (Criminal Conspiracy) and 394 and 395 (causing grievous hurt) of the Indian Penal Code against Sushil Das Gupta, Dharani Biswas and Rakhal Chandra Das who were arrested in connection with the attempted mail van robbery at Puthia. The accused pleaded not guilty.—A. P.

PREMIER RESIGNS FROM I. L. P.

—:o:—

Left Wingers Make It Hot For Him.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has resigned from the Independent Labour Party.

The increasing rebelliousness of the Leftwingers who largely constitute the Independent Labour Party is unofficially ascribed as the reason for Mr. MacDonald's resignation. It was announced to-day, that the Southern Counties Division of the Party at the conference in London during the weekend passed a resolution congratulating Mr. Maxton and his supporters on their opposition to Government's Unemployment Insurance Bill.—Reuter.

Gujarat Youth Conference.

—:o:—

The first session of the Gujarat Youth Conference will be held in Navsari on March 22 and 23. The members of the Reception Committee will meet at Luxman Hall on the 23rd instant to elect Chairman of the Reception Committee. Youth Leagues of Gujarat are requested to send their suggestions for electing a President of the Conference upto the 22nd instant and they should send the names of their representatives to the Conference upto 16th March.

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PRIMAPHONE PORTABLES have gained highly in reputation and are universally acknowledged as quality Phones with Perfect Beauty of Tone. Equipped with Mechanically and scientifically perfect motors, latest improved S Style Tonearms, all wood floating amplifying sound chamber, and latest all metal Improved Sound Boxes; they stand supreme among World's Foremost Makes. Unrivalled in quality they defy comparison in prices.

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A very beautiful, coloured picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1930 is sent on receipt of two annas stamp and calendar without picture is sent free on application only. Calendars are not sent by V. P. P., but on receipt of Re. 1, by M. O. 8 calendars are sent by registered post free of registration and postal charges.
N.B.—A very beautiful, coloured picture of King Edward and Queen Alexandra (with Calendar in 12 sheets for 1930, size 20" by 28") is sent on receipt of eight annas stamp.
Rajvaid Sri Bamandasji Kaviraj, 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

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AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT EAST AGRIPADA (SOUTH) ESTATE, RIPON ROAD, OPP. SALVATION ARMY INDUSTRIAL HOME.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2887 of 1919 (Nanabhai Miyakhan vs. Amtoolaboo, widow of Adamji Miyakhan and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the decree dated the 7th August 1925, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (THIS DAY) WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of leasehold and together with the building standing thereon situate on Plot No. 17 of the East Agripada (South) Estate of the Improvement Trust admeasuring about 356 square yards bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3532 (part), Cadastral Survey No. 11/1840 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4069 (7) Street No. 256F, revised Street Nos. 117 at 119 B Ripon Road and bounded on the North by land of the I. T. Board, on the East by land of the I. T. Board laid out as a service passage, on the South by Plot No. 18 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to the Trustees of the Arab Mosque and on the West by Ripon Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE OIL PAINTING OF EMINENT ARTISTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1246 of 1927 (Hormusji vs. Abrahim Perry), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in one or separate lots at their Rooms:—

8 Art Oil Paintings of renowned painters.

The above is on view and a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BORA BAZAR STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1652 of 1928 (Advocate-General vs. Jaywant D. Bhinde and another) and pursuant to the directions given by the Consent Decree dated the 19th November, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 10th March next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Pension and tax land now redeemed together with the messuages and tenements standing thereon situate at Bora Bazar Street, admeasuring about 909 square yards, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 8848, Cadastral Survey No. 1358 of Fort Division and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward Nos. 2313 etc., Street Nos. 58A, 13A, 54 to 60 and bounded on the North partly by the property of Haridas Damoder Anandji bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1359 and partly by the property of Shree Laxmi Venkatesh temple, on the South by the property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1345 and now held by Anupchand Punachand and others, on the East partly by Bora Bazar Street and partly by the said property of Shree Laxmi Venkatesh temple and on the West by the property of Abdul Rehman Rahimtulla Sayani bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1357.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT VILE PARLE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Choksey & Co., Atorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Bai Gopibai, widow of Hargowan Maganlal and pursuant to the powers of sale contained in the Deeds of Mortgage and further charge dated the 5th April 1923 and 19th December 1927, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on SUNDAY, the 2nd March next at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

FIRSTLY—All that piece of land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Vile Parle, admeasuring about 224 square yards, bearing Collector's Survey No. 136, Pot No. 2 Entry No. 1942 and bounded on the East, South and West by the ground of Tyabally Ebrahimji and on the North by the ground of Lookmanji Dosajee.

SECONDLY—All that piece of land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Vile Parle, admeasuring about 1120 square yards, bearing Khot's Survey No. 136, Pot No. 2 Entry No. 1942 and bounded on the East by the ground of Lookmanji Dosaji, on the South by the property 3of Tyabally Ebrahimji, on the West by the ground of Ardeshir Wadia and on the North by the ground of Luise.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Choksey and Co., Attorneys for the Morgagee or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT 2ND KAMATIPURA STREET.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1511 of 1929 (Bai Sakinabai, widow of Mahomedalli Adamji Masalawalla v. Kulsumbai, wife of Esufalli Ebrahim and another) and pursuant to the directions contained in the order dated the 12th August, 1929 Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 7th March next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

FIRSTLY—All those two pieces of quit and ground rent land (now formed into one) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at 2nd Kamatipura Street, admeasuring about 81 square yards bearing Collector's Old Nos. 3476, 3477, New Nos. 10239, 10240, Old Survey Nos. 3056. 3057. New Survey Nos. 5843, 5844 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 1167, 1168, Street Nos. 78-80 and bounded on the East by the temple of Shanker, on the West by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the North by 2nd Kamatipura Street and on the South by a sweeper's passage.

SECONDLY—All that piece of quit and ground rent land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon situate at 2nd Kamatipura Street, admeasuring about 41 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 3475, New No. 10238, Old Survey No. 3055 New Survey No. 5842 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 1169, Street No. 82 and bounded on the East by the property hereinabove firstly described on the West by the property of Nubaji Aboo, on the North by 2nd Kamatipura Street and on the South by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dayalji and Dipchand, Attorneys for the Court Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

THE
Royal Yakuti

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only.

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FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY!

DAILY AT 6 & 9-45 P. M.

ERNEST KAAI'S

HAWAIIAN TROUBADOURS.

Breathing all the sweetness of the Southern Seas!

HAWAIIAN MAIDENS! HULA HULA DANCES!

PLANS NOW OPEN AT THE THEATRE.

Prices of admission:—Rs. 5-12; Rs 3-6; Rs. 2-4; Re. 1-2.

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WEDNESDAY, 19-2-30 AT 9 P. M.

SAUNSHAYA KALLOL

AND

MRS. HIRABAI'S MUSIC CONCERT.

SATURDAY, 22-2-30 AT 8-30 P. M.

AND

SUNDAY, 23-3-30 AT 3 P. M.

New Drama New Songs New Drama

Sadhvi Mirabai

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Universal's
All-Talking Picture:

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Booking at Rose & Co. after p.m. at the Theatre.

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Patrons of the Wellington Cinema and the General Public of Bombay will be very glad to learn that the popular Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao), will be turned on and from

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Next into a Talking Picture Palace, and from that date will be known as the

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In collaboration with the Cinema Magnates Messrs. Madon Theatres, Ltd. all the latest and the best Talking and Singing Pictures of

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Second Instalment.
Further 8 reels.

"A FINAL RECKONING"

Night Life, crime rings, adventure, Action, Thrills and Laughs!
WITH
LOUISE LORRAINE
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Also a roaring Comedy.

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LAMINGTON ROAD
presents
TO-NIGHT and During THIS WEEK
An excellent Chapter from Maratha History.

'FALL of RAIGAD'

Produced by the famous UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE
Story by :—Mr. V. S. GARJAR
Directed by Mr. P. S. TALAGERI
Featuring Miss Gangoo and supported by Mr. Vamanrao Kulkarni and Mr. V. S. Bapat.
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It is a thrilling plot showing wonderful deeds of a
BRAVE MARATHA LADY
Who had deep love for her King and Country as she sacrified everything—even the sympathy for her Traitor husband and killed her brother—in order to save the Fall of Raigad and died a heroic death.
Daily four shows at 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.
Extra shows on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.
Coming—Young India Production "TRIUMPH OF LOVE" & Kohinoor United Artists Picture "GODDESS OF WAR."

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Featuring: Miss Gulab in Chief Role. Story Revealing the fate of Victims to the traps of Society Scoundrels.

Thousands have seen this picture, and have given their best opinion. Come to-night and see this film. Don't miss to bring your family with you.

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Next Week
"BENEVOLENT BRAVERY"
Krishna's another stunts Picture.

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DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
His Last Silent Film!
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ANITA PAGE and LON CHANEY in "WHILE THE CITY SLEEPS"

Gives you 1001 thrills in WHILE THE CITY SLEEPS
Free List Suspended.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.
NEXT SATURDAY
The Most famous screen star
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
"THE NUT"
The Picture you must see!

NEXT SATURDAY

Will dig the grave of Miss Mayo's

MOTHER INDIA

How ?——Because

MR. P. B. PATEL

will present

FATHER INDIA

AT

Cinema Majestic

The famous screen star

Miss SULOCHANA

plays the chief role.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63/13.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/4.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76.

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/10.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 85/12.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/13.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97.

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1923 Rs. 99/12.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/10.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/10.

6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 10310.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/14.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103.

Forward Rates.—4th March settlement. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63-10-6, 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 99/12/6.

Tone of Market:—Weak more sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

3 Months Discounts 3-29/32 per cent.

6 Months Discounts 3 31/32 per cent.

Bank of England rate 4 1/2 per cent.

Call money 6 per cent.

One month 5 3/4 per cent.

Three Months 5 1/2 per cent.

Six months 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone of money market.—Steady.

Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

—:o:—

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 18.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 45/4; Highest Rs. 45/5/6. Lowest Rs. 45/1/6. Closing Rs. 45/3.

Groundnut Seeds: February Delivery Rs. 46/12. Closing Rs. 46/10.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 48/6. Closing Rs. 48/3/6.

READY COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

100	Bombay & Co. Bhavnagar		210
100	Do.	Kuradwadi	222
100	Do.	Dolda	223
100	Forbes & Co. Khandwa		221 1/2
100	Do.	Nasirabad	188
200	G G Kesha & Co. Vinchhia		216
100	Volkart Bros.,	Shegaonoid	155
100	Do.	Nizamabad	232½
300	Do.	Amraoti old	170
100	P R Vakharia Harda		246 3/4
100	Mithabhai Nathoo Sudii		262
100	P Crystal & Co. Dharangaon		219
100	Do.	Wun	241
100	R D Tata & Co. Sindhurni		221
200	Do.	Varangaon	237½

REMITTANCES TO THE HOME TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling.)

Sterling purchases in India:—Remittances during the week ending 15th Feb. 1930, Nil. Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 15th Feb. 1930, 14,715,000.

Sterling taken over in London. Remittances during the week ending 15th Feb. 1930, Nil. Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 15th Feb. 1930: Nil.

Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury.—Remittances during the week ending 15th Feb. 1930: Nil. Total Remittances from 1st April 1920 to 15th Feb. 1930: 9,500,000.

Transfer from Gold Standard Reserve in England to Home Treasury:—Remittances during the week ending 15th Feb. 1930, Nil. Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 15th Feb. 1930, Nil.

Council Bills, Nil. Nil.

Total Remittances during the week ending 15th Feb. 1930 Nil. Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 15th Feb. 1930: 9,500,000.

THE
Bombay Life—
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
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go hand in hand.

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1930

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
insurance business.

PATEL-CRERAR CONTROVERSY.

Final Decision Not Yet.

PRESIDENT TO BE SUPREME IN ASSEMBLY?

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

There was a full attendance of members of the Assembly to-day in anticipation of sensational developments in regard to the galleries controversy. Long before the House met formally, the news spread in the lobbies that no developments need be expected today on the floor of the House in regard to the galleries controversy. Meanwhile, confirmation was available in the lobbies that Mr. Arthur Moore commanded neither sympathy nor support for his nonconfidence motion from any of the benches, whether official or unofficial. On the contrary, members were indignant that Mr. Arthur Moore should seek to disturb the peaceful atmosphere in which negotiations are taking place towards a settlement of the galleries dispute.

In this connection, it is learnt, that soon after the conclusion of the Executive Council meeting yesterday, Party leaders received invitation for a conference with the Viceroy to-day on the subject of the galleries controversy. At this conference, it is expected, finality would be reached in regard to the formulas which have been under consideration. Party leaders have been consulting their rank and file in regard to a settlement and from the discussions that are going on the lobbies, it is possible to indicate the main outlines of the likely settlement in this controversy on the issue of the control of galleries.

THE DECISION.

Decision appears to be that the recommendations of the Watch and Ward Committee be accepted "in toto", which secures to the President full control over the inner precincts. Sanction would be given to the recruitment of the staff of messengers who would wear special uniforms and who be under the direct control of the President who would exercise supervision through an officer to be known as Sergeant-at-arms and who would be an officer of the rank of a senior superintendent of police

INS AND OUTS OF IT.

The outer precincts will be under the control of the police acting under orders of the local Government. The police in the outer precincts, however, will not be entitled to enter the inner precincts except by the invitation of the President. There is some difference of opinion however as to whether in the events of an emergency arising in which the police have to be called in, they would be acting within the inner precincts under the orders of their superiors or under the orders of the President, communicated though their superiors.

The Government it is believed, desire that once an emergency arises in which police have to be called, they should be deemed to be acting in their own rights. This issue, however, is not regarded as fundamental. A question however has arisen as to the arrangements that will have to be made temporarily pending the recruitment of the staff of messengers, of men, their dress etc.

The decision is said to be that the local Government should be entrusted with the control of the galleries pending the recruitment of the Assembly staff and that the local Government shall consult and be guided by the President in regard to the disposition of men, their dress etc.

CRERAR'S BLUNDER.

Then, as regards the failure of the Home Member to communicate the Viceroy's message to the President, and the President's observation on the Home Member's replies, it is understood, that explanatory statements will be made by the Home Member as well as the President which will show that whatever may be the differences of opinion between the President and the leader of the House in regard to the questions involving principles and policies, the best of personal feelings prevail.

As far as can be ascertained these are the proposals which have found favour primarily with Party leaders. The President is not committed to them. As far as the Government is concerned, yesterday's meeting of the Executive Council is said to have decided the Government's attitude. In the circumstances, finality is likely to be reached to-day.—Free Press.

Points At Issue.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

The Conference which the Viceroy had to-day on the subject of the Assembly Galleries controversy was a prolonged one. The Conference commenced its labours at 2-15 and did not conclude till 5-15 p.m. It was learnt at the conclusion of the Conference that once again no finality was reached and that the whole time of the Conference was occupied in reviewing the points of difference between the President and the Government. The leaders who attended the Conference were Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir Darchy Lindsay, Sir Zulfiquir Alikhan, President Patel, Sir James Crerar and others. As considerable reticence is observed by the leaders, it is difficult to state exactly what the points of difference are.

It transpires however that the points at issue relate to the exact degree of control and authority of the Chair and the Government in regard to the Watch and Ward over the inner precincts. The Watch and Ward Committee, it would be remembered, only decided the principle, namely, that the control of the inner precincts should test in the President and that there shall be recruitment of the Assembly staff on the analogy of the House of Commons. Details were left by the Committee o be worked out.

HOUSE OF COMMONS PRACTICES

It now transpires that difficulties are presented by the Government in copying closely the practices prevailing in the House of Commons, as there seems to be a great desire to reconcile them with the view expressed at the commencement of the controversy that the Local Government and the Government of India are the authorities ultimately responsible for the protection of the Assembly. In the House of Commons what has developed is a convention which leaves the legal aspects untouched. In the case of the Assembly, the legal issues having been raised it appears that difficulties are presenting themselves in evolving conventions on the Parliamentary model.

Tribute is paid to the Viceroy for his anxiety to reach at a just solution. Prospects of settlement are considered to bright notwithstanding the slow progress made.

A meeting of the Executive Council to-morrow and another Conference with leaders or the President alone are forecasted. Confirmation is available that no confidence motion idea is ridiculed as much in official circles as in un-Official circles.—Free Press.

PARTY LEADERS CONFER WITH VICEROY.

—:o:—

Final Conclusions Not Yet.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

Party leaders conferred with the Viceroy and Sir James Crerar for nearly three hours at the Viceroy's House to-day, and reviewed the respective positions taken by the Government and Mr. Patel. No final conclusions were arrived at. The leaders declare that there is every hope of an early settlement. There will be no statement to-morrow.—A. P.

Way To Settlement Paved.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

Further enquiries regarding to-day's conference at the Viceroy's House show that party leaders expressed their views finally and they are not likely to be called again. Final touches to the statement will be given by the Viceroy to-morrow after consultation with Mr. Patel and Sir James Crerar so that if an agreement can be arrived at to-morrow the compromise will be communicated to the House before the end of the week. Question of terms is still causing some difficulty; but to-day's conference settled the broad outlines of the terms. Leaders left the Conference with every hope that a way to settlement has been paved and that it would represent considerable advance on existing position regarding watch and ward.

As to what would be Mr. Patel's position to-morrow in respect of further talks with the Viceroy remains to be seen. It appears that Sir John Thompson's letter to Mr. Patel which has not yet been published, being confidential, has been the subject of main controversy round the issue, but as its terms are not known it is difficult to assess the part that this letter played at many confidential conversations and conferences at the Viceroy's House.—A. P.

FLOGGING A DEAD HORSE.

Simon Commission & Assembly.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

The official Bills introduced last week figured on to-day's Order paper in the Legislative Assembly along with supplementary demands for grants. The atmosphere in the lobby was exciting, as word had gone forth that last evening's Executive Council meeting gave the final touch to the Government's attitude on the question how far it was prepared to go to accommodate the President's view on the Assembly galleries controversy, and that the Viceroy had summoned a meeting of the leaders of the four Parties for this afternoon to discuss the situation. In these circumstances, a statement by Mr. Patel, either accepting or rejecting the position may be expected to-morrow.

INCOME-TAX BILL.

Sir George Schuster introduced the bill to amend the Income Tax Act, which, he said, was intended to give effect to his promise to the House and put right a point raised by the Associated Chambers of Commerce. It had been held by a High Court that bonus, commission or other remuneration paid by an employer to an employee could not be treated as business expense and deducted from the employers' income in assessing it to income-tax, if the amount of such bonus was dependent on the amount of profits.

At the same time, such payments were assessable income when in the hands of the recipients. They were thus liable to double taxation under Section 60. The Government of India had, therefore, exempted such payments from income-tax in the hands of the employee, where they could not legally be deducted in assessing the income of the employer, subject to certain conditions. It had been pointed out, however, that apart from technicalities such payments if they represented the genuine remuneration of the employee for services rendered were rightly to be regarded as business expenses and that refusal to allow their deduction as such might cause hardship.

BUSINESS EXPENSE.

It was therefore proposed to amend the law and permit the deduction of such payments from the employers income as business expense. The bill provided for this amendment with safeguards to prevent abuse, namely, that bonus or commission must be of reasonable amount with reference (a) to the pay of the employee and the conditions of his service (b) the profits of the business for the year in question (c) the general practice in similar businesses.

Sir Bhupendra Mitra then introduced the Bill removing certain defects in the Presidency Towns Insolvency Acts and the Provincial Insolvency Act, which had been recently brought to notice.

BARK THAT TANS.

On the motion of Sir George Schuster, the House referred to a Select Committee the Bill amending the Tariff Act of 1894, relating to barks for tanning, arms, poultry farming appliances, saccharine and similar substances, wireless apparatus, domestic refrigerators and bangles, beads and false pearls.

PROTECTION TO STEEL.

Similarly, the House on the motion of Sir George Rainy, referred to a Select Committee the Bill relating to the fostering and development of the Steel industry with a view to impose a protective duty against the importation of bars of sizes of 15/32 of an inch which are being imported in large quantities with the object of evading the protective duty leviable on half inch rods.

The Indian Lac Cess Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

A large number of supplementary demands were voted without debate as these had already been scrutinized and passed by the Standing Finance Committee.

When a demand was made regarding legislative bodies, Mr. Acharya was called upon to move his cut of one rupee.

THAT ACHARYA!

Mr. Acharya said he understood that the matter which he wished to raise, naniely the position regarding the Assembly galleries, was likely to be solved satisfactorily in a day or two. His purpose also was to urge an early solution of the matter. Therefore, he wuld not make the motion.

Mr. Neogy asked how the motion was in order under this head.

The President said that Mr. Acharya had not moved it.

Mr. B. Das: Then why did he make an uncalled—for observation? ?

President: If any member of the House feels aggrieved, he should make any representations he likes to the President, who will take them duly into consideration.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES.

Some interesting discussion occurred when Sir George Schuster moved a demand in respect of special commissions and committees. Munshi Iswar Saran said that this demand did not mention the Statutory Commission. Was it that the Government did not deliberately mention it lest it should rouse protest, or was it, that they attached no importance to the Simon Commission? (Laughter).

The President: Why beat a dead horse? Is it worth while to raise a discussion on the subject now?

Munshi Iswar Saran: I find that three members of the Standing Finance Committee have protested against the grant. I wish to record the protest of this House. though I know we cannot vote the Government down.

FLOGGING A DEAD HORSE.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh joined in the protest, even though it was to beat a dead horse.

Dr. Suhrawardy: The horse is alive and kicking (Cheers).

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh: In your personality it may be alive (Laughter). So far as others are concerned, this must be protested against.

Sir George Schuster, replying, pointed out that there was no demand at all included for the Statutory Commission. Therefore the Commission's name was not mentioned. (Ladghter).

When the motion was put to the vote there were still a few dissentients, but a division was not pressed for and the House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

"NO-CONFIDENCE" IN SIR JAMES.

—:o:—

Not A Party Move.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

Mr. Mushirhussam Kidwai has given notice of the following resolution to be moved in the Legislative Assembly :—

"This House lacks confidence in the official leader of the House, Sir James Crerar, and recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to take steps to replace him."

NOT A PARTY MOVE.

This motion has not been given notice of on behalf of or with the support of any Party.—A. P.

"SWARAJ PARTY"

—:o:—

Assembly Congressmen's Move.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18.

A dozen Congressmen in the Legislative Assembly have formed themselves into a Swaraj Party and have intimated the President of the Assembly accordingly.—A.P.

CALCUTTA STRIKERS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

As a result of the strike in Angus Engineering Works four members of the Workers' Union were arrested under section 147 on Sunday night on a complaint from the Factory Manager. All prisoners were produced before the Magistrate of Serampur.

Three were balled out at Rs. 500 each and the fourth accused being unable to furnish two securities at Rs. 2,500 each is still in police custody. A warrant has also been issued against Mr. Satyendra Mukerjee, Secretary of the Workers' Union under section 107, but he has not been arrested, being a resident of Chandernagore, French possession.—Free Press.

Madras.—The Tamil Nadu Congress Committee will be meeting at Vellore on 23rd instant to consider the Lahore Congress decision.

Belgaum.—The Bombay Provincial Banking Committee arrived here last evening from Dharwar It held its first meeting on Tuesday and orally examined. A number of witnesses representing agriculturists, co-operative Banking and other interests.—A. P.

Patna.—Hearing of appeal filed by O. W. Harrison, at present under sentence of death for murdering W. P. Elder, has been postponed as the papers are not yet ready.—A. P.

—:o:—

Bangalore.—The Session Judge of Mysore has convicted of culpable homicide one Gurumurti (25) and sentenced him to transportation for life.—A. P.

(Continued from Column 7.)

move his motion by claiming privilege under the Legislative Rules, Clause 24-A which reads:—"Save in so far as is otherwise provided by these rules or in any case in which communication is to be made to the Governor-General under any provision of the Government of India Act or of these rules no discussion of matter of general public interest shall take place otherwise than on the resolution moved in accordance with the one governing the moving of resolutions except with the consent of the President and a Member of the Government to whose department the motion relates.

It shall not be permissable to the President or to Member of Government concerned to give his consent to moving of any resolution in regard to which the resolution cannot be moved and the decision of the Governor-General on the point whether any motion is or is not with the restrictions imposed by Sub-Rule (1) of Rule 23 shall be final."

The President, it is understood, has pointed out to Mr. Moore that the rule under which he seeks to move the motion requires the consent of the Member in charge and the President, and that he should first obtain the consent of the Member in charge. In this case the Member in charge would be Sir James Crerar, the Leader of the House. Opinion in lobby circles is that the Member-in-charge even if he wants, cannot give his consent to this motion as no resolution can be moved on the subject. In regard to an elected President, the House can be asked to record its vote only under Section 63-c of the Government of India Act and that Section the motion will have to be that this House recommends to the Governor-General that he may be pleased to remove the President from office as the House has no confidence in the President, and as such a motion as already stated by the Free Press, can be moved only with the previous concurrence of the Governor-General.—Free Press.

MR. MOORE'S "NO-CONFIDENCE" MOTION.

Concurrence Of Governor-General Necessary.

SPEAKER ON ITS IRREGULARITY.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

The Free Press of India reliably learns that the 'no confidence' motion of Mr. Arthur Moore would be ruled out of order by the President of the Assembly for want of concurrence of the Governor-General necessitated under Clause 4 of Section 63-C of the Government of India Act. No motion, it is believed, can be made unless the Governor-General concurs with it.

With reference to the motion 'no confidence' tabled by Mr. Arthur Moore with regard to President Patel, the Free Press of India reliably learns that the motion is not admissible under the provisions of the Government of India Act as it has not received the concurrence of the Governor-General which it is stated, is essential before such a motion can be made relevant. The provision of the Government of India Act in regard to the removal of an elected President is contained in Sub-Clause of Section 63-c of the Government of India Act. The Clause reads that an elected President "may be removed from Office by a vote of the Assembly with the concurrence of the Governor-General". The question that has arisen is as to whether the concurrence of the Governor-General is necessary after a vote of the House has been obtained in favour of removal of the President or before any discussion takes place with a view to secure its vote in favour of the removal of elected president. The opinion of constitutional lawyers is, it is stated, that the concurrence contemplated in the section is a concurrent sanction and that before the House can be asked to record such a vote the concurrence of the Governor-General should be asked for and obtained. If that were not so, it would mean that the President can be harrassed and the Assembly subjected to vexatious proceedings by any member tabling a no confidence motion.

VICEROYS THE SOLE AUTHORITY.

Further, if it were right of any member to make a motion declaring no confidence in the President recessitating his dismsisal from Office if the Governor-General concurs after such a vote has been taken, it is pointed out that it would be provided for specially in the Legislative rules and Standing orders; but on the contrary, neither the Legislative rules nor the standing Orders contain any provision for the removal of the elected President from Office. It is believed that bearing this in mind that Lord Irwin told the Party leaders during the Simla session in 1929 that as soon as the Government lost confidence in the President, they will not hesitate to tagle a "no confidence" motion. The Governor-General under the Government of India Act is the appointing as well as the dismissing authority for an elected President. The vote of the Assembly whether in the election of the President or in the removal of the President has only a recommendatory value. The Governor-General is not bound to approve the election a President by the House. Similarly he is not bound to remove a President on the vote of the House. In the circumstances, it is understood, the President will have no option but to rule Mr. Arthur Moore's motion out of order for lack of proper sanction of the Governor-General which alone would entitle it to place on the agenda of the Assembly. The proper procedure, it is said would be for a member intending to make a motion of "no confidence" to approach the Governor-General to permit him to make such a motion and also to direct the Assembly to vote on that motion on a day to be allotted by the Governor-General for the purpose. It is not competent for the President or the Home Member either to put such a motion before the House or to allot any day for discussion of the same when no provision is made for the same in the Legislative Rules or Standing Orders and also when it is primarily the concern of the Governor-General and not of the Governor-General in Council.—Free Press.

VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETS.

—:o:—

Decision On Gallery Controversy.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

Mr. Arthur Moore, a member of the European Group in the Assembly who first sought to move an adjournment motion to censure the President and then withdrew it, had again tabled a motion of no confidence in the President was public property from noon to-day. That Mr. Arthur Moore should table a censure motion has not come as a surprise in lobby circles. While lobby circles are generally perturbed at Mr. Arthur Moore's action in tabling the "no confidence" motion and thereby seeking to jeopardise the amicable settlement which is being prompted by the common efforts of the Viceroy the Home Member, the President of the Assembly and Party leaders, those in the know declare that the only object of Mr. Arthur Moore is to make it appear by means of this motion that it is his motion which is expediting the settlement.

The Free Press of India learns reliably that Mr. Arthur Moore has acted without any suggestion or promise of support from the European Group as such, or the Government Benches.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

There was a meeting of the Executive Council this evening and it is reported that Mr. Arthur Moore's no confidence motion evoked no sympathetic consideration. The Executive Council was appraised of the discussion that took place with the leaders and it is believed that the final views of the Executive Council on the terms of what would prove a satisfactory settlement were discussed. The result, it is believed, would be communicated by the Viceroy to President Patel to-morrow and negotiations for a settlement would continue undisturbed by the motion of Mr. Arthur Moore. As far as can be ascertained, Mr. Moore is without friends on any Benches, whether it is Nationalist, Independence, Central Muslim, European or Nominated. So far, Mr. M. K. Acharya is the only declared ally of Mr. Arthur Moore. Reports, however, also mention that Sir Harisingh Gour is another ally and it is significant that he was compelled to quit his party. On the whole Mr. Arthur Moore's motion has provoked more ridicule than any support.—Free Press.

MR. MOORE'S CENSURE MOTION.

—:o:—

"In Personal Capacity Only."

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

Sir D'Arcy Lindsay in a press interview makes it perfectly clear that Mr. Arthur Moore has tabled his motion of non-confidence in the President of the Assembly, not on behalf of the European Group, but in his personal capacity. Sir D'Arcy adds that the European Group has steadily maintained that the responsibility for settling the present deadlock lies with the Government and have pressed on the Government the urgency of the need for taking action.—A. P.

"MOTION NOT IN ORDER".

Speaker's Advice To Mr. Moore?

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

With reference to Mr. Arthur Moore's motion of no confidence in the President of the Assembly, the Free Press of India reliably learns that the President of the Assembly has informed Mr. Arthur Moore that his motion is not in order. It is now learnt that Mr. Arthur Moore that his motion is not in order. It is now learnt that Mr. Arthur Moore sought to

(Continued in col. 5.)

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

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